

PBC FIN BB FY 2001

Board of County Commissioners
Palm Beach County Budget in
Brief, FY 2001

Budget In Brief FY 2001

For Reference

Local documents

Not to be taken from this room

Board of County Commissioners of Palm Beach County, Florida

The created waters at Wakodahatchee Wetlands are an example of people giving something back to nature.
Fifty acres of unused utilities land have been transformed into a wetlands ecosystem.



Table of Contents

For Reference
Local documents
Not to be taken from this room

Page No.

Acknowledgments	iv
-----------------------	----

Budget Message

County Administrator's Budget Message	A - 1
---	-------

Introduction

Information About Palm Beach County	B - 1
Palm Beach County Organization Chart	B - 8
Principal Officials of Palm Beach County	B - 9
Budget Philosophy and Process	B - 10

Budget Summary Information

Overview

Budget Summary Total Comparison	C - 1
Sources of Funds by Category	C - 2
Expenditures by Function	C - 3
Constant Dollar Costs per Capita	C - 4
Employees per 1,000 Population	C - 5
Population Comparison	C - 6

Property Taxes

Ad Valorem Taxes - Countywide & Dependent Taxing Districts	C - 7
Percent Increase (Decrease) in Millage Over Rolled-Back Rate	C - 8
Changes in Property (Ad Valorem) Taxes	C - 9
Taxable Valuation Comparison	C - 10

Revenues

Summary of Revenues by Source	C - 11
Revenues Sensitive to the Economy	C - 12
Gas Tax Revenues	C - 13
Tourist Development Taxes	C - 14
Comparison of Budgets by Fund and Millage	C - 15

Appropriations

Expenditures by Category	C - 21
Expenditures by Fund Group	C - 22
Comparison of Departmental Budgets and Positions	C - 23
Appropriations Summary	C - 31
Budgeted Reserves by Type	C - 32
Budgeted Reserves	C - 33

Staffing

Position Summary by Department	C - 36
Position History by Department	C - 37

Capital Budget

Capital Improvement Program Overview	D - 1
Capital Improvement Budget Summary	D - 6
Capital Projects by Type	D - 7

Debt Service

Debt Service Overview	E - 1
Summary of Outstanding Bond Issues	E - 2
Debt Service Summary by Function	E - 4
Future Debt Service Requirements	E - 5
Debt Service Ratios	E - 6
Debt Service Data	E - 7

Appendices

Glossary	F - 1
Description of Revenues by Type	F - 12
Description of Expenditures by Object Category	F - 13
Description of Expenditures by Activity Type	F - 14
Budget Timetable	F - 16

Acknowledgments

Special recognition is given to the following individuals for their efforts in coordinating and preparing the FY.2001 Budget.

Office of Financial Management & Budget (in alphabetical order):

Sharon Bell	Financial Analyst II
Joseph Bergeron	Assistant Budget Director
Elizabeth Bloeser	Budget Director
Joe Doucette	Financial Analyst III
John Long	Fiscal Manager II
Deanna MacDonald	Fiscal Specialist II
Anita Martinetto	Financial Analyst II
Michael Meredith	Financial Analyst III
Elizabeth Purvis	Financial Analyst III
Shannon Ramsey	Financial Analyst II
Richard Roberts	Director, OFMB
Cindy Saccone	Administrative Secretary
Ray Solaas	Financial Analyst II
Robert Ward	Financial Analyst II
Ann Wilson	Fiscal Specialist III

Special thanks to:

County Commissioners

for their early and continuous involvement in the budget process.

County Administrator and Assistant County Administrators

for their expanded participation in this year's budget process.

Department Heads and Their Staff

for their extraordinary effort in formulating the budget.

Section A

Budget Message

Section 1
Budgetary Message



Interoffice Communication

County Administration

P.O. Box 1989

Vest Palm Beach, FL 33402-1989

(561) 355-2030

FAX: (561) 355-3982

www.co.palm-beach.fl.us

Palm Beach County Board of County Commissioners

Warren H. Newell, Chairman

Carol A. Roberts, Vice Chair

Karen T. Marcus

Mary McCarty

Burt Aaronson

Tony Masilotti

Addie L. Greene

County Administrator

Robert Weisman

TO: Warren H. Newell, Chair
and Members of the Board of County Commissioners

FROM: Robert Weisman
County Administrator

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert Weisman", is written over the printed name and title.

DATE: November 27, 2000

SUBJECT: Adopted Budget - Fiscal Year 2001

I am pleased to present the adopted budget for FY 2001. This budget achieves the Board directive of holding the millage rate at 4.6000 mills while continuing to provide quality services to the citizens of Palm Beach County. Balancing the budget is always challenging and requires difficult funding decisions. Although most levels of services were not increased, all County programs will continue to serve an ever-increasing population.

Additionally, the budget maintains the level of reserves and fund balances which is indicative of our strong financial position and our commitment to having funds available for unanticipated emergencies or economic downturns. In May, 2000 Fitch IBCA upgraded the County's general obligation bond rating to AAA. This is notable because their ratings guidelines place a strong emphasis on management practices as predictors of credit performance. This bond rating places Palm Beach County among the elite of Florida's local governments in terms of creditworthiness. In order to keep that rating, it is essential that adequate reserves and fund balances be maintained.

The budget message summarizes the results of the budget process, key issues, and highlights major changes from last year's budget.

Budget, Millage, and Taxes

The FY 2001 budget totals \$2.425 billion, an increase of \$207.1 million, or 9.3% over the FY 2000 adopted budget. The net operating budget, which excludes capital, debt service (and related reserves), internal service charges, and interfund transfers, is \$1.073 billion, an increase of \$87.7 million, or 8.9 % from FY 2000.

"An Equal Opportunity
Affirmative Action Employer"



printed on recycled paper

Taxes in comparison to roll-back are summarized in the following table.

Taxing District	Millage Rate	Roll-back Calculation		
Countywide	4.6000	above roll-back by	\$13,242,559	4.04%
Library	0.5403	above roll-back by	1,220,940	6.05%
Fire-Rescue:				
Main MSTU	2.9945	above roll-back by	4,647,892	5.88%
Jupiter MSTU	1.8445	above roll-back by	187,301	3.13%
Glades Regional MSTU	1.1838	below roll-back by	(9,807)	-1.07%
Aggregate	6.1560	above roll-back by	\$19,288,885	4.54%

Property Values

The estimated taxable value used in calculating millage rates for FY 2001 is \$72.1 billion, an increase of \$4.6 billion, or 6.9%, over the 1999 valuation. The net increase consists of new construction of \$1.9 billion and an increase of \$2.7 billion due to the revaluation of existing property. The overall increase of 6.9% is the same percentage increase as last year.

Budget Preparation Guidelines

The review and adoption of the annual budget is one of the most important policy-making responsibilities of the Board of County Commissioners. The budget establishes priorities among competing governmental services and establishes levels of services that are within the fiscal capabilities of the County. The budget development process began early in 2000 with the identification of key assumptions and update of budget forecasts. Instructions for preparing the budget were set forth in the Budget Instruction Manual which was distributed to County departments in February, 2000. The following general guidelines were established:

- budgeted contingency amounts will be limited to FY 2000 levels;
- new positions should be prioritized and detailed justification should be provided; new positions are to be budgeted at 75% of the annual cost;
- any increases in the base budget must be justified by the department and approved by the Management Team; and
- supplemental funding requests should be limited to those items previously identified in the department's five-year projections or specifically approved by the Management Team.

Requests for new funding in the operating and capital budgets were carefully reviewed and prioritized by the Office of Financial Management and Budget and the Management Team. Detailed information including recommended departmental funding increases, capital projects, and reserves was presented to the Board during a budget workshop on May 30, 2000. In addition, staff and the Board reviewed major assumptions, salary policy, and supplemental funding requests.

Major Changes in Countywide Tax Equivalent Funding: 2001 Compared to 2000

The following table provides a summary of the areas that have significantly different funding levels in FY 2001.

Budget Factor	Impact on Ad Valorem Requirements (in millions of dollars)	
	Increase	Decrease
Additional taxes from new construction and revaluation		\$21.1
Increase in tax-equivalent revenue, net		5.2
Increase in beginning balances brought forward		21.6
Increase in appropriations:		
Sheriff's budget, net	\$15.1	
Other Constitutional Officers, net	1.5	
Judicial	0.5	
Board departments and agencies	17.4	
Non-departmental operations	1.9	
Debt Service (excluding voted debt)	2.4	
Capital projects	4.8	
Net increase in reserves	3.1	
Impact of statutory reserve requirement	1.2	

Following is a discussion of the major budget factors listed in the preceding table.

Additional Taxes from New Construction and Revaluation - Increased ad valorem tax revenue of \$21.1 will be generated from higher property values. Increases of \$2.7 billion in revaluations and \$1.9 billion in new construction brought total assessed value to \$72.1 billion for 2000.

Net Increase in Reserves - The Reserve for Balances Forward has increased over the previous fiscal year. It is necessary to maintain undesignated reserves for financial emergencies and is considered an indication of the financial health of the community by bond rating agencies.

Sheriff's Budget - The Sheriff's budget represents a 9.3% increase in ad valorem equivalent funding. FY 2001 goals for the Sheriff's Office include application for the State of Florida Sterling Award; preparations for implementation of the 800 MHz radio system; establishment of an informational program, including a web page displaying Corrections' policies and procedures; implementation of Problem-Oriented Policing; and ensuring the availability of computers for bailiffs at the Palm Beach Gardens, Delray Beach and Main courthouses.

Other Constitutional Officers - Included in this category are the following offices:

- The **Property Appraiser's** budget is \$15.3 million. The general fund portion is \$14.2 million, a 2% increase over FY 2000.
- The **Supervisor of Elections'** budget increased \$217,500 over the prior year. This budget includes the cost of a general election in November, 2000. Funding for equipment, currently budgeted in FY 2000, is being carried over to provide for receipt in FY 2001.
- The **Tax Collector's** budget is based on proposed taxes and fees determined by statute. Twenty-three new positions are included for FY 2001.
- The **Clerk of the Courts'** budget increased approximately \$1.2 million. The FY 2001 budget reflects a 4.7% overall increase with the exception of ISS enterprise services which decreased 1.5%. Three new positions have been added for FY 2001.

Judicial - This increase has three components. **Court Administration**, with an increase of 4.1% in ad valorem equivalent funding, has nine new positions for FY 2001. The **State Attorney** requested new computer hardware and software, and additional budget for operating expenses. The **Public Defender's** FY 2001 budget includes \$300,000 in funding for continuation of a special public defender program which began in 1997.

Board Departments and Agencies - Funding increases and decreases for each Board department are highlighted in the budget document under each Department Summary section titled "Significant Changes From Prior Year."

Non-Departmental Operations - The increase in budget for non-departmental operations is primarily attributed to increased funding for financially-assisted agencies and community redevelopment agencies (CRA's). The FY 2001 budget includes a 13.2% increase in financially-assisted agency funding. Rising property values throughout Palm Beach County have triggered an increase in tax increment payments to the CRA's.

Requests for new funding in the operating and capital budgets were carefully reviewed and prioritized by the Office of Financial Management and Budget and the Management Team. Detailed information including recommended departmental funding increases, capital projects, and reserves was presented to the Board during a budget workshop on May 30, 2000. In addition, staff and the Board reviewed major assumptions, salary policy, and supplemental funding requests.

Major Changes in Countywide Tax Equivalent Funding: 2001 Compared to 2000

The following table provides a summary of the areas that have significantly different funding levels in FY 2001.

Budget Factor	Impact on Ad Valorem Requirements (in millions of dollars)	
	Increase	Decrease
Additional taxes from new construction and revaluation		\$21.1
Increase in tax-equivalent revenue, net		5.2
Increase in beginning balances brought forward		21.6
Increase in appropriations:		
Sheriff's budget, net	\$15.1	
Other Constitutional Officers, net	1.5	
Judicial	0.5	
Board departments and agencies	17.4	
Non-departmental operations	1.9	
Debt Service (excluding voted debt)	2.4	
Capital projects	4.8	
Net increase in reserves	3.1	
Impact of statutory reserve requirement	1.2	

Following is a discussion of the major budget factors listed in the preceding table.

Additional Taxes from New Construction and Revaluation - Increased ad valorem tax revenue of \$21.1 will be generated from higher property values. Increases of \$2.7 billion in revaluations and \$1.9 billion in new construction brought total assessed value to \$72.1 billion for 2000.

Net Increase in Reserves - The Reserve for Balances Forward has increased over the previous fiscal year. It is necessary to maintain undesignated reserves for financial emergencies and is considered an indication of the financial health of the community by bond rating agencies.

Sheriff's Budget - The Sheriff's budget represents a 9.3% increase in ad valorem equivalent funding. FY 2001 goals for the Sheriff's Office include application for the State of Florida Sterling Award; preparations for implementation of the 800 MHz radio system; establishment of an informational program, including a web page displaying Corrections' policies and procedures; implementation of Problem-Oriented Policing; and ensuring the availability of computers for bailiffs at the Palm Beach Gardens, Delray Beach and Main courthouses.

Other Constitutional Officers - Included in this category are the following offices:

- The **Property Appraiser's** budget is \$15.3 million. The general fund portion is \$14.2 million, a 2% increase over FY 2000.
- The **Supervisor of Elections'** budget increased \$217,500 over the prior year. This budget includes the cost of a general election in November, 2000. Funding for equipment, currently budgeted in FY 2000, is being carried over to provide for receipt in FY 2001.
- The **Tax Collector's** budget is based on proposed taxes and fees determined by statute. Twenty-three new positions are included for FY 2001.
- The **Clerk of the Courts'** budget increased approximately \$1.2 million. The FY 2001 budget reflects a 4.7% overall increase with the exception of ISS enterprise services which decreased 1.5%. Three new positions have been added for FY 2001.

Judicial - This increase has three components. **Court Administration**, with an increase of 4.1% in ad valorem equivalent funding, has nine new positions for FY 2001. The **State Attorney** requested new computer hardware and software, and additional budget for operating expenses. The **Public Defender's** FY 2001 budget includes \$300,000 in funding for continuation of a special public defender program which began in 1997.

Board Departments and Agencies - Funding increases and decreases for each Board department are highlighted in the budget document under each Department Summary section titled "Significant Changes From Prior Year."

Non-Departmental Operations - The increase in budget for non-departmental operations is primarily attributed to increased funding for financially-assisted agencies and community redevelopment agencies (CRA's). The FY 2001 budget includes a 13.2% increase in financially-assisted agency funding. Rising property values throughout Palm Beach County have triggered an increase in tax increment payments to the CRA's.

Debt Service - Funding requirements will be greater in FY 2001 to service new debt incurred for the 800 MHz radio system and the new convention center.

Capital Projects - A total of \$17.6 million in ad valorem, or equivalent, funding is required for FY 2001 capital projects. Projects include \$1.4 million in recreation assistance funding and \$600,000 for beaches, and \$1,000,000 in new County Community Revitalization Team funding.

Decrease in Major Revenues - Although increases are estimated in sales tax and utility tax revenues, an overall net decrease in major revenues is anticipated. This decrease is caused by two factors - an accounting change in budgeting for gas taxes and a reduction in State Shared Revenues. Further discussion on major revenues is included below.

Increase in Other Revenue - The accounting change that resulted in a decrease in major revenues created an increase in other revenue. Approximately \$7 million in gas tax revenue is now being budgeted as a transfer into the County Transportation Trust Fund. The transfer-in is included in Other Revenue rather than as gas taxes in the Major Revenue category. Overall, gas tax revenues, in all funds, are expected to increase 6.2% over the FY 2000 budget.

Estimated Impact of Statutory Reserves - This revenue reserve represents the 5% statutory requirement applicable to most tax and tax-equivalent revenue categories.

Increase in Beginning Balances Brought Forward - The increase in carryover is primarily due to higher than anticipated revenues and under-expended budgets in FY 2000.

Revenues

Palm Beach County maintains a strong reliance on its major revenue sources. Increasing revenues from the Half Cent Sales Tax indicate a strong economy and population growth. The decrease in State Shared Revenues is primarily due to the State's reduction in intangible tax rates. Rates were trimmed by the State Legislature in FY 2000 with no provision to offset the revenues lost by the counties. New legislation, approved by the State for FY 2001, will again reduce the intangible tax rates. However, the new legislation will change the source of State Revenue Sharing from the intangibles tax to sales tax beginning July, 2000. Therefore, no further reductions in State Revenue Sharing are anticipated. Gasoline taxes include the Constitutional Gas Tax and the County Gas Tax which are used to fund costs in the County Transportation Trust Fund, as well as road construction and acquisition.

Overall growth of 3.1% is anticipated in major revenues as the following chart indicates.

Revenue Category	FY 2000 Budget	FY 2001 Budget	% Change Budget-to-Budget
Gas Tax	\$11,628,000	\$12,346,000	6.2%
Half Cent Sales Tax	59,300,000	63,800,000	7.6%
Franchise Fees	18,552,375	17,014,993	-8.3%
Utility Taxes	37,091,000	38,527,000	3.9%
State Shared Revenues	23,476,500	22,981,500	-2.1%
Total	\$150,047,875	\$154,669,493	3.1%

Size of the Workforce

The FY 2001 budget provides for 9,159 positions, of which 5,116 are funded in departments controlled by the Board of County Commissioners. Board departments have added 178 new positions. Fire-Rescue is adding 52 new positions, most of which are paramedics for various stations and Trauma Hawk. Parks and Recreation added 27 positions. The majority of these positions are required for maintenance and administration of the ever-expanding parks system. A total of 30 new positions are being included in the Planning, Zoning and Building complement. Nineteen of these positions are in the Building Division and are funded by permit fees. Twenty-two new positions for the Library will enable expanded hours and provide sufficient manpower for library expansion.

The Constitutional Officers' employee complement (including Judicial) totals 4,043, up 128 positions from FY 2000. The Sheriff's Office position count has a net increase of 83. The Tax Collector's FY budget includes 288 positions, representing an increase of 30 positions over FY 2000. The Clerk and the Property Appraiser each added three positions. Court Administration's employee complement increased by nine positions for FY 2001.

Capital Projects

This budget provides for future needs through capital investments that will result in new and improved libraries, parks, public buildings, and transportation projects. The FY 2001 Capital Improvement Program totals \$921.2 million. The largest component is \$267.2 million which is budgeted for the Road Program.

New funding in FY 2001 totals \$339.6 million, approximately \$15.0 million of which is funded by

ad valorem taxes or equivalent revenues for general government projects. Other funding sources include gas tax (\$38.2 million), bond proceeds (\$90.4 million), impact fees (\$44.0 million), interest earnings (\$24.4 million) and enterprise revenues (\$76.5 million).

Major new projects or funding (stated in millions of dollars) include:

- \$ 7.6 Information Systems projects including CIVIS, WAN, and new technology
- \$ 6.6 Fire-Rescue participation in 800 MHz radio system and a computer aided dispatch system
- \$16.2 Parks and Recreation projects
- \$34.5 Airports projects
- \$35.3 Water Utilities projects
- \$12.9 Environmentally Sensitive Lands and Beach Improvement projects
- \$75.4 Convention Center project

For the Future

One of the most important issues for the new year is the Comprehensive Plan. Efforts are underway to evaluate this twenty-year plan to determine its viability at current levels of service. This is an undertaking that links planning and operations to ultimately achieve improved service, effectiveness and efficiency. The evaluation process will assess the long-term implications of policies, programs and assumptions. The Board will be making tough decisions regarding future population and service demands, while developing appropriate strategies to achieve the goals of this organization. These goals include ensuring the highest quality services and products while balancing budgetary limitations, customer expectations and changing priorities.

Summary

Palm Beach County's mission is, in part, to "focus continually on our customers' needs and expectations, recognize limitations in resources, explore creative and equitable revenue alternatives and respond capably and swiftly to changing priorities." The FY 2001 budget provides the funding and the flexibility to meet this mission in the coming year.

The Board of County Commissioners is deserving of praise for their leadership and responsibility. I would also like to thank the Management Team, individual departments and the Office of Financial Management and Budget for their hard work and diligence to make this budget process a successful one.



Section B

Introduction

Section 13
Introduction

Information About Palm Beach County

Located on the southeast coast, Palm Beach County is the largest of Florida's sixty-seven counties. The County's 2,268 square miles include 2,023 square miles of land and 245 square miles of surface water, making it the largest county east of the Mississippi River.

The surface water areas include the Intracoastal Waterway and approximately one-third of Lake Okeechobee. Lake Okeechobee is the largest freshwater lake in the state and the largest in the United States except for the Great Lakes. The County has 45 miles of shoreline and is 53 miles wide.

Palm Beach County's climate has enhanced its image as a location that provides a high quality of life to its residents. The average temperature is 74.9 degrees with an average of 82.0 degrees in the summer and 66.7 degrees in the winter. The wet season extends from June through October, with an average annual rainfall of 61.7 inches.

Close to several major Florida cities, central Palm Beach County is about one hour north of Fort Lauderdale, one and one-half hours north of Miami, and two and one-half hours south of Orlando.

History

The first settlers in what is now Palm Beach County were Indian tribes such as the Tequesta, Jeaga, Caloosa, and later the Seminoles. The next settlers arrived in 1860 when the Jupiter Lighthouse was built to aid sailors navigating the Atlantic Ocean.

Homesteading began in the late 1800's with the majority of the settlers coming to the area to farm. Early farmers found the soil to be highly productive and earned most of their income by growing vegetables for the northern winter market.

The late 1800's also marked the beginning of the tourism industry. Transportation improvements, particularly to the railroad system, provided easier access to the area. Hotels to serve tourists and the first winter homes for seasonal residents were constructed.

In 1892, Henry Flagler visited Palm Beach and decided to build a large resort hotel, the Royal Poinciana, and extend the Florida East Coast Railroad to West Palm Beach from Jacksonville. These developments made Palm Beach the nation's premier winter resort. Flagler considered the mainland area a perfect satellite location to service his resort and a good place for his workers to live. This area was incorporated as West Palm Beach in 1894.

Other cities, such as Linton and Boynton Beach, were established soon after West Palm Beach. Linton was founded in 1894 by William S. Linton, the postmaster of Saginaw, Michigan. He and a friend purchased 160 acres of land and sold it in five-acre tracts through ads in Michigan newspapers. In 1901, they renamed the town Delray Beach, after a Detroit suburb. Boynton Beach was founded in 1895 when Civil War officer Major Nathan S. Boynton built a 50-room resort hotel on the beach. One year later the railroad came through on its way to Miami.

The State Legislature established Palm Beach County as Florida's 47th County on July 1, 1909. Prior to that time, the area was part of Dade County. Palm Beach County originally encompassed Lake Okeechobee and the areas that became Broward County in 1915, Okeechobee County in 1917, and Martin County in 1925. In 1963, the State of Florida partitioned Lake Okeechobee among all of the counties that border it.

The first County Commission meeting was held July 6, 1909, and West Palm Beach was designated the County Seat. By 1910, the County's population had grown to more than 5,500 residents.

The entire County experienced tremendous growth and development following World War I. The building and population increase produced a great land boom in the early 1920's. Contributing to the land boom were the climate, an increase in the use of the automobile, and a growing network of roads. The State encouraged the influx of new residents during the period by promising never to pass state income or inheritance taxes. The 1926 Florida Land Bust, the 1926 and 1928 hurricanes, and the 1929 stock market crash drastically affected the local economy, but these events did not stop growth entirely due to the prior establishment of major transportation facilities.

World War II brought many changes to the County, including air bases and new jobs. After the war, Grace Morrison Field was expanded and became Palm Beach International Airport. During the same time period, small specialized businesses, many electronic-oriented, joined industrial giants like Pratt-Whitney and IBM in establishing plants in Palm Beach County.

The County remained largely undeveloped through the 1950's as evidenced by a 1960 population of less than 250,000. Although some citizens felt that it had lost its natural, unspoiled quality, many leaders welcomed urbanization and actively promoted growth and development.

In the late 1960's and early 1970's large numbers of middle and upper income retirees began to move to Florida, prompting developers to build new subdivisions and cities. During this same period, the advent of air conditioning greatly enhanced the living and working environment, further increasing the pace of development.

Throughout the 1980's, the economy and the construction industry thrived as the population grew by approximately 5% per year. The national recession that occurred in the early 1990's reduced the County's growth rate to an average of approximately 2% annually. The County's estimated population for FY 2001 is 1,082,140 and is expected to continue to increase by at least 20,000 + residents each year.

Form of Government

As a result of the November 6, 1984, general election, Palm Beach County became a Home Rule Charter County on January 1, 1985. This "Home Rule" allows residents, through their elected commissioners, greater independence in determining how their County government will function and what services it will provide. Major advantages resulting from changing to this form of government include:

- allowing the County to pass its own ordinances and laws as long as they do not conflict with state and federal laws;
- providing initiative procedures that allow voters to create, modify, and amend local laws;

Information About Palm Beach County

Located on the southeast coast, Palm Beach County is the largest of Florida's sixty-seven counties. The County's 2,268 square miles include 2,023 square miles of land and 245 square miles of surface water, making it the largest county east of the Mississippi River.

The surface water areas include the Intracoastal Waterway and approximately one-third of Lake Okeechobee. Lake Okeechobee is the largest freshwater lake in the state and the largest in the United States except for the Great Lakes. The County has 45 miles of shoreline and is 53 miles wide.

Palm Beach County's climate has enhanced its image as a location that provides a high quality of life to its residents. The average temperature is 74.9 degrees with an average of 82.0 degrees in the summer and 66.7 degrees in the winter. The wet season extends from June through October, with an average annual rainfall of 61.7 inches.

Close to several major Florida cities, central Palm Beach County is about one hour north of Fort Lauderdale, one and one-half hours north of Miami, and two and one-half hours south of Orlando.

History

The first settlers in what is now Palm Beach County were Indian tribes such as the Tequesta, Jeaga, Caloosa, and later the Seminoles. The next settlers arrived in 1860 when the Jupiter Lighthouse was built to aid sailors navigating the Atlantic Ocean.

Homesteading began in the late 1800's with the majority of the settlers coming to the area to farm. Early farmers found the soil to be highly productive and earned most of their income by growing vegetables for the northern winter market.

The late 1800's also marked the beginning of the tourism industry. Transportation improvements, particularly to the railroad system, provided easier access to the area. Hotels to serve tourists and the first winter homes for seasonal residents were constructed.

In 1892, Henry Flagler visited Palm Beach and decided to build a large resort hotel, the Royal Poinciana, and extend the Florida East Coast Railroad to West Palm Beach from Jacksonville. These developments made Palm Beach the nation's premier winter resort. Flagler considered the mainland area a perfect satellite location to service his resort and a good place for his workers to live. This area was incorporated as West Palm Beach in 1894.

Other cities, such as Linton and Boynton Beach, were established soon after West Palm Beach. Linton was founded in 1894 by William S. Linton, the postmaster of Saginaw, Michigan. He and a friend purchased 160 acres of land and sold it in five-acre tracts through ads in Michigan newspapers. In 1901, they renamed the town Delray Beach, after a Detroit suburb. Boynton Beach was founded in 1895 when Civil War officer Major Nathan S. Boynton built a 50-room resort hotel on the beach. One year later the railroad came through on its way to Miami.

The State Legislature established Palm Beach County as Florida's 47th County on July 1, 1909. Prior to that time, the area was part of Dade County. Palm Beach County originally encompassed Lake Okeechobee and the areas that became Broward County in 1915, Okeechobee County in 1917, and Martin County in 1925. In 1963, the State of Florida partitioned Lake Okeechobee among all of the counties that border it.

The first County Commission meeting was held July 6, 1909, and West Palm Beach was designated the County Seat. By 1910, the County's population had grown to more than 5,500 residents.

The entire County experienced tremendous growth and development following World War I. The building and population increase produced a great land boom in the early 1920's. Contributing to the land boom were the climate, an increase in the use of the automobile, and a growing network of roads. The State encouraged the influx of new residents during the period by promising never to pass state income or inheritance taxes. The 1926 Florida Land Bust, the 1926 and 1928 hurricanes, and the 1929 stock market crash drastically affected the local economy, but these events did not stop growth entirely due to the prior establishment of major transportation facilities.

World War II brought many changes to the County, including air bases and new jobs. After the war, Grace Morrison Field was expanded and became Palm Beach International Airport. During the same time period, small specialized businesses, many electronic-oriented, joined industrial giants like Pratt-Whitney and IBM in establishing plants in Palm Beach County.

The County remained largely undeveloped through the 1950's as evidenced by a 1960 population of less than 250,000. Although some citizens felt that it had lost its natural, unspoiled quality, many leaders welcomed urbanization and actively promoted growth and development.

In the late 1960's and early 1970's large numbers of middle and upper income retirees began to move to Florida, prompting developers to build new subdivisions and cities. During this same period, the advent of air conditioning greatly enhanced the living and working environment, further increasing the pace of development.

Throughout the 1980's, the economy and the construction industry thrived as the population grew by approximately 5% per year. The national recession that occurred in the early 1990's reduced the County's growth rate to an average of approximately 2% annually. The County's estimated population for FY 2001 is 1,082,140 and is expected to continue to increase by at least 20,000 + residents each year.

Form of Government

As a result of the November 6, 1984, general election, Palm Beach County became a Home Rule Charter County on January 1, 1985. This "Home Rule" allows residents, through their elected commissioners, greater independence in determining how their County government will function and what services it will provide. Major advantages resulting from changing to this form of government include:

- allowing the County to pass its own ordinances and laws as long as they do not conflict with state and federal laws;
- providing initiative procedures that allow voters to create, modify, and amend local laws;

-
- providing a process to modify or amend the Charter; and
 - providing voters with a process to recall County Commissioners for cause.

The Board of County Commissioners, which is the legislative branch of County government, adopts ordinances and resolutions to establish programs that protect and maintain the health, safety, and welfare of County residents. In 1990, the Board changed from five at-large Commissioners to seven, each representing a single-member district. Each Commissioner is elected to a four-year term by voters in the district in which they reside. Every two years, Commissioners elect a Chair to preside over meetings and serve as the ceremonial head of the County. A Vice Chair is also selected to assume these duties in the absence of the Chair.

The County Commission considers major problems facing County government and guides the growth and development of the County consistent with the public interest. Major areas of public interest under the control of the Board include:

- provision of fire protection and disaster relief services;
- construction and maintenance of County buildings, roads, and bridges;
- provision of programs of housing, community development, slum clearance, conservation, flood and beach erosion control, and air pollution control;
- adoption and enforcement of building and housing codes and regulations;
- preservation of natural resources;
- preparation, review and periodic amendment of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan for the development of the unincorporated portion of the County; and
- provision of cultural and recreational facilities and programs.

Additionally, the Board may enter into agreements with other governmental agencies for the joint performance of duties.

The Commission appoints the Chief Executive Officer, i.e., the County Administrator, who implements Board-approved programs and manages the day-to-day operations of County government. With Commission approval, the County Administrator appoints Assistant County Administrators and Department Directors.

The County's Departments under the County Administrator are organized into two groups: General Operations Departments, which provide direct services to residents, and Central Services Departments.

General Operations Departments include:

- Airports
- Community Services
- County Cooperative Extension Services
- County Library
- Engineering & Public Works
- Environmental Resources Management
- Fire-Rescue
- Housing & Community Development
- Parks & Recreation
- Planning, Zoning & Building
- Public Safety
- Tourist Development
- Water Utilities

Central Services Departments include:

- County Administration
- County Attorney
- Employee Relations & Personnel
- Facilities Development & Operations
- Financial Management & Budget
- Information Systems Services
- Internal Audit
- Public Affairs
- Purchasing
- Risk Management

In addition to the County Administrator, the Board of County Commissioners appoints County residents to serve as volunteers on various citizens' boards, commissions, committees, and councils. These groups are established for advisory and/or regulatory purposes. State law creates some advisory boards, while others are formed by the County Commission to meet special needs and to help solve the challenging issues facing County government.

Constitutional Officers and the Judiciary are the County Officials, other than the County Commissioners, who are elected by the voters. The Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts, Property Appraiser, Sheriff, Supervisor of Elections, Public Defender, State Attorney, and Tax Collector are the Constitutional Officers elected to four-year terms in general elections.

Palm Beach County is not a consolidated or "metro" form of government. The Palm Beach County School System is governed by a non-partisan elected School Board and operates under the direction of a School Board-Appointed Superintendent. The County Commission has no jurisdiction over the School Board.

The South Florida Water Management District, Children's Services Council, Health Care District, Drainage Districts, Inlet Districts, and municipalities within the County are also not under the authority of the Board of County Commissioners.

Economic Trends

Palm Beach County is Florida's largest county in area, third in population, and ninth in density. Growth has been the major influencing factor of the County in the last several years. Population has increased approximately 2% annually since 1990, compared to double and triple that rate in the 1980's. The total non-exempt property valuation has increased 26.2% in the last five years.

Tourism and agriculture, together with the related service industries, are the leading sources of income for the County's residents. The "Glades" region is one of the nation's most productive agriculture areas. Palm Beach County is the largest agricultural county in Florida and the fourth largest in the United States, with annual sales in excess of \$2 billion. The County government is making a concentrated and continuing effort to increase the number of visitors to the area each year. Manufacturing, primarily electronics and other high tech products, also plays an important role in the County's local economy.

The County's labor force of approximately 543,000 earns a per capita income that is almost 153% of the national average. The largest employers in the County are:

Company	Product/Service	Employees*
School Board	Education	16,800
Palm Beach County	Government	9,000
Columbia PB Healthcare System, Inc.	Health Care	4,000
Intracoastal Health Systems, Inc.	Health Care	3,200
Motorola	Electronic Pagers	2,300
Florida Power & Light	Utility	2,300
Flo Sun, Inc.	Agriculture	2,300
Boca Raton Resort & Club	Hotel	1,850
Boca Raton Community Hospital	Health Care	1,600
Bethesda Memorial Hospital	Health Care	1,600

*Rounded

Property Taxes

Property taxes are a lien on all taxable property as of January 1 of each year. Taxes are due November 1 and are payable by April 1 of the following year. Each parcel of property is assessed to the last known owner as established from the latest recorded deed or tax return.

There are three types of property which are subject to an ad valorem tax (a tax based on the assessed value of real or personal property). The three types are:

Real Estate - covering land and the improvements thereon;

Tangible Personal Property - including property such as business fixtures, equipment, and machinery; and

Intangible Personal Property - including stock, bonds (except those exempt), mortgages accounts receivable, mutual funds, notes, trusts, estates, etc. (This is a State tax handled directly by the State of Florida.)

All property owners who maintain their permanent home on the property are entitled to a "Homestead Exemption" which exempts the first \$25,000 of assessed value of the property from ad valorem taxes. Additional exemptions are also available to widows, widowers, disabled veterans, and totally disabled non-veterans.

The Board of County Commissioners levies a Countywide millage that applies to all property owners in the County on the net assessed value of property. (Millage is the rate used to determine the amount of tax. A mill is one-tenth of a cent, or \$1.00 of tax for each \$1,000 of net assessed value.)

Palm Beach County Fire-Rescue and the County Library are dependent districts under the control of the Board of County Commissioners. They levy millages that apply to all property owners in the unincorporated portion of the County and residents of the municipalities that have elected to join the districts rather than provide the services themselves. The municipalities also levy millages to finance their local governments' operating costs.

In addition to the Board of County Commissioners and municipalities, various other taxing districts levy millages that affect all property owners in the County or property owners in the particular districts. The other entities in the County that levy property taxes are drainage districts. These taxes are not based on the value of the property, but on the number of acres in the parcel. Each district assesses an "Acreage Levy", a fixed amount for each acre or part thereof, to cover the maintenance and debt of the drainage facilities in the district. Additionally, some districts assess a "Parcel Levy", a fixed amount per parcel, to cover the cost of road maintenance and debt within the district.

Bond Ratings

Ratings for the County's outstanding bond issues are as follows:

Bond Issue	Moody's Investors Service	Standard & Poor's
25M General Obligation Bonds, Series 1999A	Aa1	AA
75M General Obligation Bonds, Series 1999B	Aa1	AA
45.625M General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 1998	Aa1	AA
50M Environmental Sensitive Lands General Obligation Bonds, Series 1994	Aa1	AA
57.44M General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 1994B	Aa1	AA
23.375M General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 1993	Aa1	AA
50M Environmental Sensitive Lands General Obligation Bonds, Series 1991	Aa1	AA
26.38M Criminal Justice Facilities Revenue Bonds, Series 1994	Aaa	AAA
8.585M Public Improvement Recreation Facilities Revenue Bonds, Series 1994	Aaa	AAA
15.175M Public Improvement Revenue Bonds, Series 1995	Aaa	AAA
26.3M Parks & Recreation Facilities Revenue Bonds, Series 1996	Aaa	AAA
28.01M Stadium Facilities Revenue Bonds, Series 1996	Aaa	AAA
22.425M Revenue Improvement Bonds, Series 1997	Aaa	AAA
1M Public Improvement Revenue Bonds, Series 1984 (Glades Health Facility)	Not Rated	Not Rated
22.245M Administrative Complex Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1993	Aaa	AAA
26.515M Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1993	Aaa	AAA
30.73M Beach Acquisition Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1993	Aaa	AAA
233.62M Criminal Justice Facilities Revenue Bonds, Series 1990	Aaa	AAA
117.485M Criminal Justice Facilities Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1993	Aaa	AAA
32.775M Criminal Justice Facilities Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1997	Aaa	AAA
10.47M Airport Centre Revenue Bonds, Series 1992	Aaa	AAA
90.69M Airport System Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1992	Aaa	AAA
3.85M Airport System Taxable Subordinated Indebtedness, Series 1989	Aaa	AAA
94.815M Airport System Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1991	Aaa	AAA
18.645M Water & Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series 1985	Aaa/VMIG 1	Not Rated
15M Water & Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series 1993A	Aaa	AAA
29.875M Water & Sewer Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1993B	Aaa	AAA
54.65M Water & Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series 1995	Aaa	AAA
30M Water & Wastewater Revenue Bonds, Series 1998	Aaa	AAA

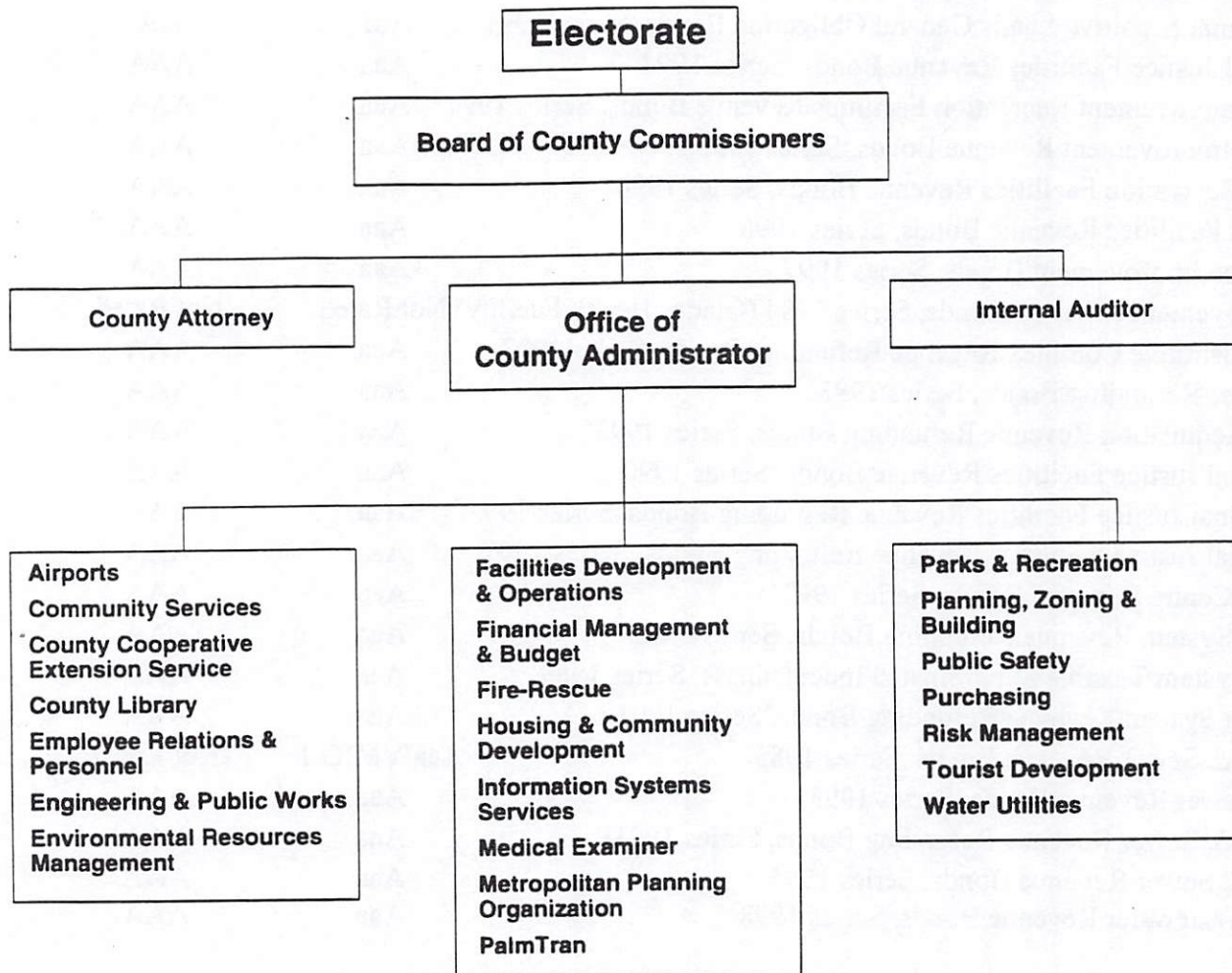
Fitch IBCA, Inc. has up-graded the County's General Obligation Bond Rating to AAA.

Other

On February 11, 1981, an election was held in which Palm Beach County's blue-collar workers selected the Communication Workers of America to represent them. On May 12, 1981, the Communications Workers of America was certified as sole and exclusive bargaining agent with respect to wages, hours, terms and conditions of employment for employees within the bargaining unit. The bargaining unit consists primarily of Palm Beach County's blue-collar workers.



Palm Beach County Board of County Commissioners Organizational Structure



Principal Officials of Palm Beach County Government

Board of County Commissioners

Warren H. Newell, District 3, Chairman

Carol A. Roberts, District 2, Vice Chair

Karen T. Marcus, District 1

Mary McCarty, District 4

Burt Aaronson, District 5

Tony Masilotti, District 6

Addie L. Greene, District 7

Constitutional Officers

Dorothy H. Wilken
Clerk of the Court

John K. Clark
Tax Collector

Ed Bieluch
Sheriff (effective 01/02/01)

Gary R. Nikolits
Property Appraiser

Theresa LePore
Supervisor of Elections

Appointed Officials

Robert Weisman, County Administrator
Denise Dytrych, County Attorney
Michael O'Brien, Internal Auditor

Office of Financial Management and Budget

Richard Roberts, Director
Elizabeth Bloeser, Budget Director
Joseph Bergeron, Assistant Budget Director

Budget Philosophy and Process

Philosophy

Palm Beach County is committed to providing quality service to its residents, at the lowest possible cost, in order to minimize taxpayer burden. In developing the County's financial plan, or budget, attention is first given to assuring that the budget will be in balance, both on an overall basis and in each of the County's funds. Any potential imbalances are eliminated by the County Administrator before the Tentative Budget is presented to the Board of County Commissioners for consideration and adoption at Public Hearings.

Process

Fiscal Year

Palm Beach County's Budget is based on a fiscal year, rather than a calendar year. The year begins on October 1 and ends on September 30. Thus, FY 2001 runs from October 1, 2000 through September 30, 2001.

Statutory Requirements

In the State of Florida, county budgets are governed by State Statutes. Chapter 129 of the Florida Statutes, entitled "County Annual Budget", specifically directs that (among other requirements) a budget be prepared annually and that it must be balanced. It further provides for amendment of the budget in limited circumstances and prohibits expenditures in excess of budgeted amounts.

Funds Included

The County's budget is consolidated and presents the planned disposition of all available resources in all funds. The total budget is appropriated by the Board of County Commissioners as the adopted financial plan for the County for the ensuing fiscal year.

Basis of Accounting

The County's accounting records for general governmental operations are maintained on the modified accrual basis; i.e., revenues are recorded when available and measurable, and expenditures are recorded when the services or goods are received and the related liabilities are incurred. The County's proprietary operations are maintained on the full accrual basis; i.e., revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

Budget Development Process

Initial projections of tax requirements for FY 2001 indicated that a tax increase of up to \$22 million above the FY 2000 millage rate could be necessary in order to maintain service levels and fund departmental requests for enhanced service. Instructions for the FY 2001 budget had been formulated with the goal of achieving a budget with the Countywide millage at the same rate as FY 2000. Departments were allowed a 4% increase in personal services to accommodate anticipated salary increases. Other operating costs were limited to FY 2000 levels less one-time costs plus the annualization of FY 2000 budgeted supplemental requests unless increases were adequately justified as being uncontrollable.

All Department requests were due from March 10-24, with Constitutional Officers' proposed budgets due May 1 or as specified by State Statute. Funding all requests would have resulted in a tax increase of \$22 million above the FY 2000 rate. Workshops were held with the Management Team on May 4 and 5 and the proposed millage was reduced to the FY 2000 rate. A workshop with the Board of County Commissioners was held on May 30. Based on Board direction at the workshop, minor changes were made and a tentative budget was distributed on June 29.

The Board held meetings on July 5 and 6 to consider the recommended budget. At the conclusion of this workshop, a Tentative Budget was approved. Public Hearings were held September 5 and 21 to receive public comments on the Tentative Budget and adopt a final FY 2001 budget.

The Adopted Budget became effective on October 1, 2000.

Amendments after Adoption

Florida Statutes specifically direct that, upon the final adoption of the budgets, the budgets shall regulate the expenditures of the County and the itemized estimates of expenditures shall have the effect of fixed appropriations and shall not be amended or altered or exceeded except as provided by the Statutes.

The Board of County Commissioners at any time within a fiscal year may amend a budget for that year as follows:

1. Appropriations for expenditures in any fund may be decreased and other appropriations in the same fund correspondingly increased with the approval of the Board of County Commissioners provided that the total appropriations of the fund not be changed.
2. Appropriations from the reserve for contingencies may be made to increase the appropriation for any particular expense in the same fund for any lawful purpose, but no expenditures shall be charged directly to the reserve for contingencies.
3. The reserve for future construction and improvements may be appropriated by the Board for the purpose(s) for which the reserve was established.
4. A receipt from a source not anticipated in the budget and received for a particular purpose, including but not limited to grants, donations, gifts, or reimbursement for damages, may, upon approval by the Board, be appropriated and expended for that purpose, in addition to the appropriations and expenditures provided for in the budget. Such receipts and appropriations shall be added to the budget of the proper fund.
5. Increased receipts for enterprise or proprietary funds received for a particular purpose may, upon approval by the Board, be appropriated and expended for that purpose, in addition to the appropriations and expenditures provided for in the budget.

Florida Statutes provide for the delegation of authority to approve certain types of budget transfers. The Board of County Commissioners has established procedures by which the Director of the Office of Financial Management and Budget may authorize certain transfers which are intra-departmental in nature, such as transfers of appropriations from one line item to another within a department. The Director of OFMB may also approve transfers from designated capital reserves to establish budgets for projects previously approved, transfers between school impact fee reserves and appropriation units within the same fund, and transfers from reserves for donations when funds have been donated for specific purposes.



Section C
Budget Summary
Information

Section C

Bridge 2

Information

Budget Summary Total Comparison FY 2000 Adopted Budget to FY 2001 Adopted Budget

What is the Budget?

The **budget** is a plan for the accomplishment of goals and objectives within programs identified as being necessary to the purpose of Palm Beach County government. Included in the format are estimates of the appropriations of resources required, the tax and non-tax revenues available to support implementation, and the number of positions estimated to fulfill the level of service represented by workload measures. In practice, the "budget" may be the plan presented to the appropriating body for adoption, labeled tentative, or the adopted budget, which is the legal authorization to expend County funds during the fiscal year. The budget may be amended during the fiscal year by the governing body in accordance with procedures specified by law and/or administrative order.

Total Budget

The total FY 2001 Budget is the adopted budget. It includes budget transfers from one fund to another and payments from one County department to another for services received.

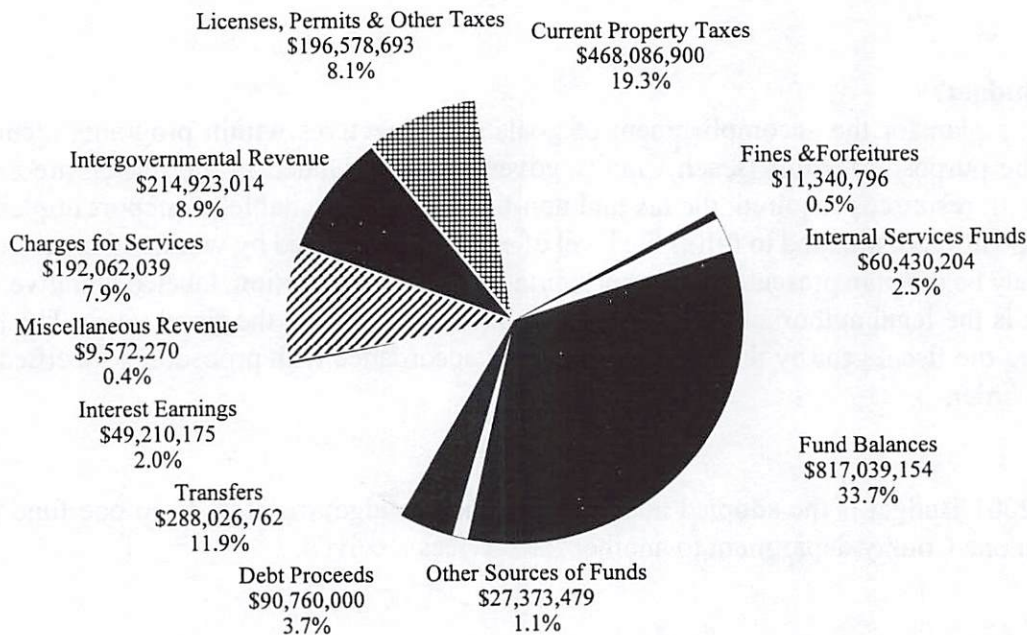
Net Budget

The Net Budget subtracts Internal Service Funds, transfers of money from one fund to another, and payments from one department to another for services rendered, from the total Gross Budget. These reductions from the total Gross Budget are considered double-counted because they do not represent money coming into the County budget as revenue or leaving the County budget as expense. Interfund transfers are necessary to reflect movement of revenues within the legal budget from the fund where received to the fund where the expenditure is to be recorded.

	FY 2000 Adopted Budget	FY 2001 Adopted Budget
Total Budget	\$2,218,332,235	\$2,425,403,486
Less: Internal Service Funds	(81,021,589)	(74,104,524)
Interfund Transfers	(260,945,347)	(288,026,762)
Interdepartmental Charges	(18,937,193)	(47,071,246)
Net Budget	<u>\$1,857,428,106</u>	<u>\$2,016,200,954</u>
Budgeted Reserves	\$550,804,274	\$482,773,786
Budgeted Expenditures	1,306,623,832	1,533,427,168
Net Budget	<u>\$1,857,428,106</u>	<u>\$2,016,200,954</u>

Sources of Funds by Category

Total all Funds \$2,425,403,486



County revenues come from many sources, of which Property Taxes represent only 19.3% of the total. Of current revenues (excluding fund balance), property taxes represent 29.1% of the total.

Licenses, Permits, & Other Taxes include permit and building fees, delinquent property taxes, franchise fees, utility service taxes, impact fees, special assessments, local option gas taxes and tourist taxes.

Intergovernmental Revenues consist of sales tax, state revenue sharing, Constitutional and County gas taxes, and state and federal grants.

Charges for Services include revenues from park user fees, emergency service fees, fire protection fees, bus fares, airport landing fees, water and sewer fees, and other types of user fees.

Interest Earnings are revenues generated by funds invested by the County until they are needed for expenditures. Reserves generate a significant amount of interest earnings.

Transfers occur between funds. A transfer out of one fund is reflected as an expense while the offsetting transfer into another fund appears as a revenue.

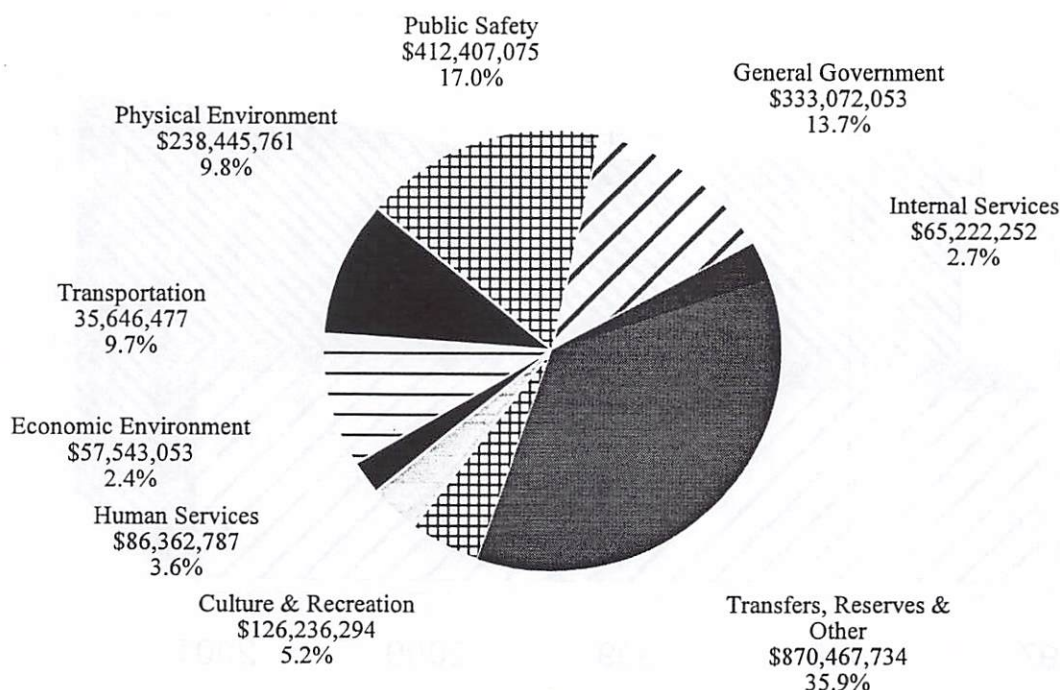
Debt Proceeds represent revenue from bonds of \$74.52 million that will be issued for the Convention Center. Also included are a letter of credit for \$4.91 million for the Road Program, which will not be drawn against unless needed for cash flow purposes, and loan proceeds of \$11 million for replacement of Palm Tran buses.

Fund Balance represents carryover funds from the prior fiscal year, and is 33.7% of the total budget. A major component of Fund Balance is Reserves, which are discussed in the appropriation section.

Internal Service Fund Charges represent revenues received by County Departments for services provided to other County Departments.

Expenditures by Function

Total all Funds \$2,425,403,486



General Government - Services provided by the County for the benefit of the public and the governmental body as a whole.

Public Safety - Services provided by the County for the safety and security of the public.

Physical Environment - Functions performed by the County to achieve a satisfactory living environment for the community as a whole.

Transportation - Expenditures for developing and improving the safe and adequate flow of vehicles, travelers, and pedestrians.

Economic Environment - Expenditures for the development and improvement of the economic condition of the community and its citizens.

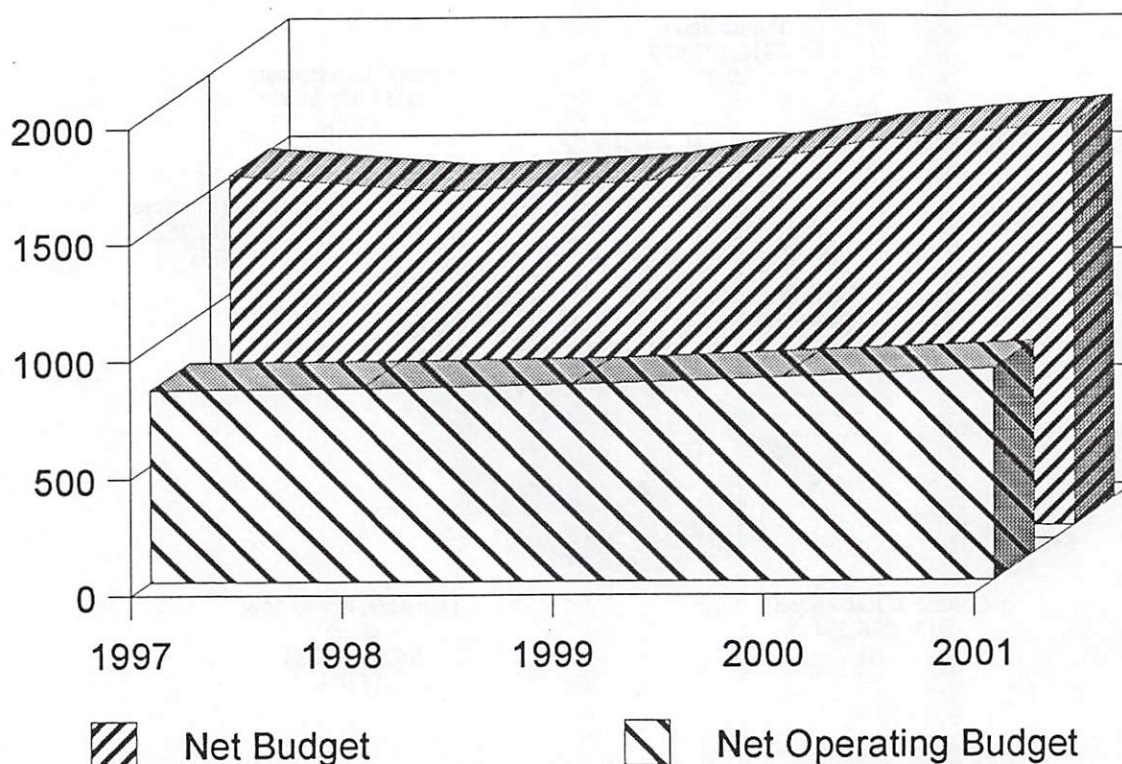
Human Services - Expenditures with the purpose of promoting the general health and well-being of the community as a whole.

Culture and Recreation - Expenditures to provide County residents opportunities and facilities for cultural, recreational and educational programs.

Transfers, Reserves and Other - Funds which are transferred from one County fund to another and funds which are set aside to provide for unforeseen expenses, fund balance, and payments of principal for County bonds.

Internal Services - Expenses incurred through services provided by one County agency to another.

Constant Dollar Costs Per Capita

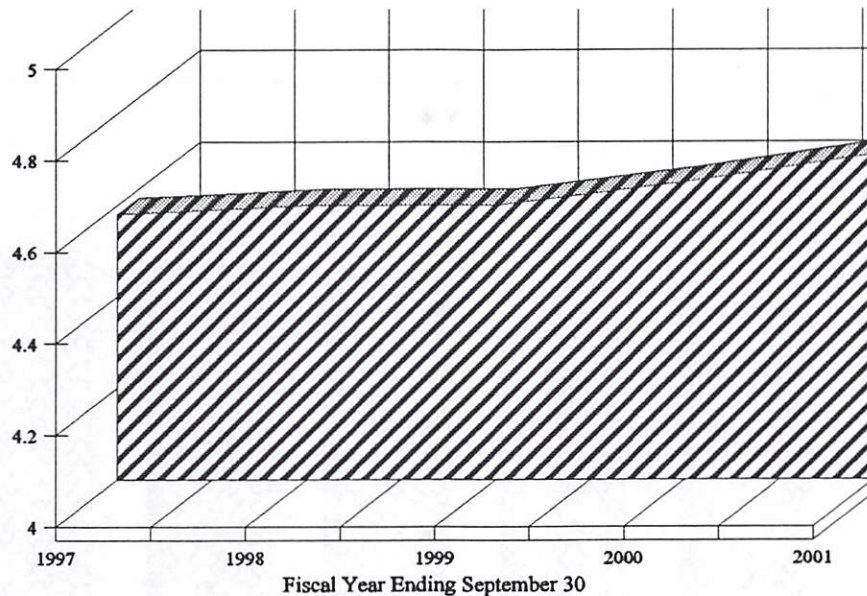


	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>
Net Budget	\$1,507	\$1,432	\$1,475	\$1,637	\$1,717
Net Operating Budget	\$817	\$823	\$836	\$869	\$901

Palm Beach County's net budgets and net operating budgets for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1997 through 2001 are presented in constant dollars per capita to counter the effects of inflation and growth.

In FY 2001, the net budget in constant dollar cost per capita increased by 4.9% while the net operating budget in constant dollar cost per capita increased 3.7% as compared to FY 2000. The most significant element of the increase in the net budget is funding for the construction of the convention center. Other significant elements of the net budget increase are in capital funding for road improvements, mass transit, and parks; and operating funding for the Sheriff's Office and Fire-Rescue. The net operating budget in constant dollar cost per capita has increased 10.3% since FY 1997, an average of 2.6% per year. In the same period of time the Consumer Price Index has increased 9.5%, an average of 2.4% per year. This indicates the County has held the increases in the net operating budget per capita to approximately the same as the national inflation rate.

Board of County Commissioners Employees Per 1,000 Population



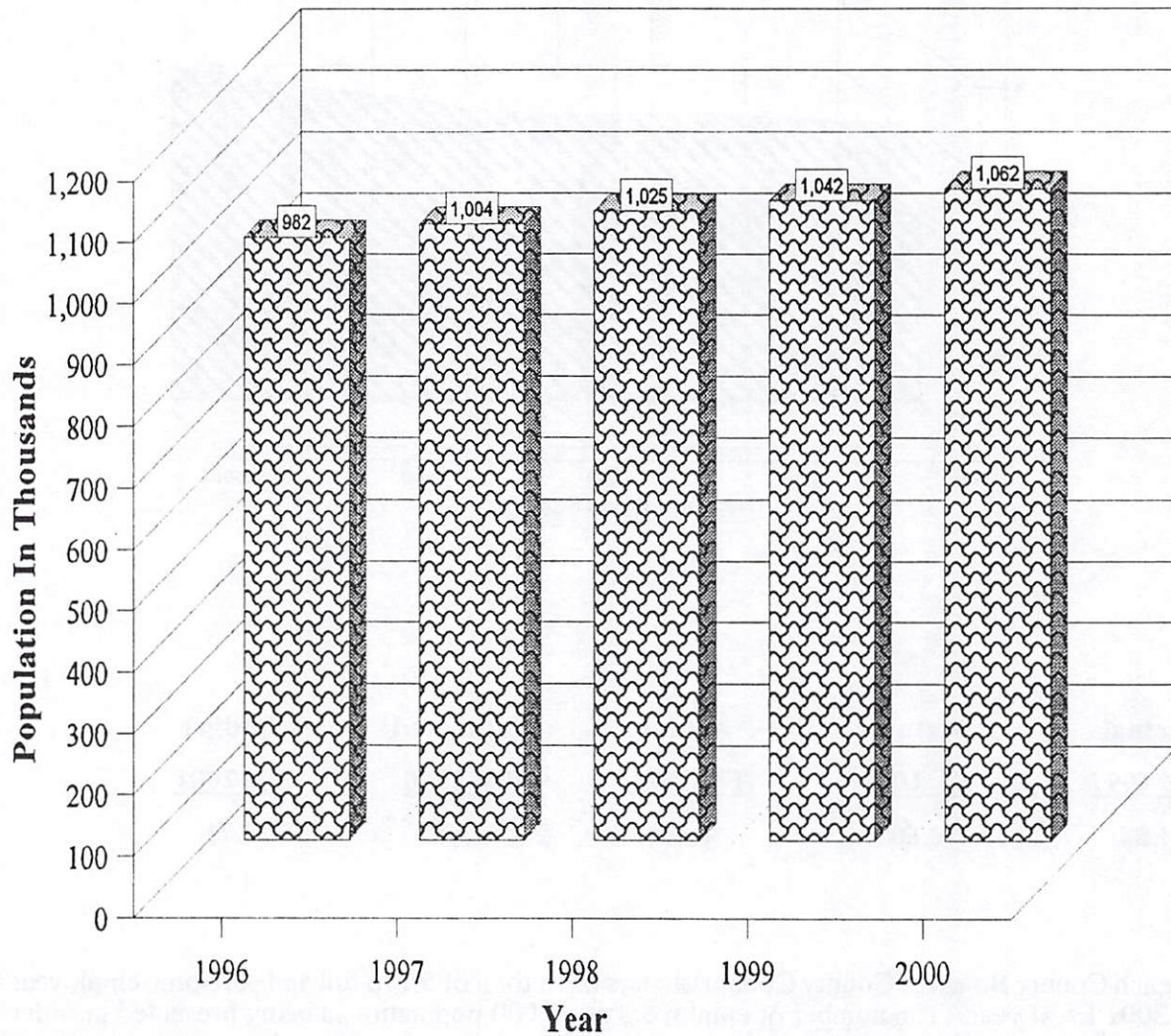
<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Estimated</u>	<u>Budget</u>
<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>
4.58	4.60	4.60	4.65	4.71

Palm Beach County Board of County Commissioners has a total of 5,116 full and part-time employees budgeted for the 2001 fiscal year. The number of employees per 1,000 population is being presented in order to reflect the effects of growth. This chart shows the true increases and decreases in employees from the 1997 fiscal year through the 2001 fiscal year.

Because personnel costs are a major portion of the County's operating budget, changes in the number of employees per 1,000 population have a direct relationship to the cost of providing services. An increase in employees per 1,000 population could indicate that the County is becoming more labor intensive, productivity is declining or service levels are increasing.

As indicated by the above graph, the Board's employees per 1,000 population has been relatively constant showing only slight increases since the 1997 fiscal year. The increase from FY 1997 to FY 2001 is 2.8% for an average of 0.7% annually. This indicates that the County is maintaining a steady balance between the number of employees and the community served as growth has occurred.

Population Comparison



As indicated by the above graph, the overall population of Palm Beach County has increased 8.2% over the past four years. Growth is not without challenges. An expanding population has expanding needs for services such as law enforcement, fire and rescue, human services, transportation, and recreation.

Additional people place additional demands on existing facilities creating expanded maintenance needs and ultimately the need for new facilities.

Ad Valorem Taxes Countywide and Dependent Taxing Districts

	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2001 Tax*</u>
Countywide	4.5191	4.8666	4.8582	4.9456	4.9362	\$355,899,910
Dependent Taxing Districts:						
Library District	0.4997	0.4997	0.5246	0.5246	0.5403	\$ 21,417,979
Fire-Rescue Main MSTU	2.4998	2.5764	2.7819	2.9129	2.9945	\$ 83,692,800
Glades Regional Fire MSTU	0.8094	0.8019	0.9594	1.1838	1.1838	\$ 906,984
Jupiter Fire-Rescue	n/a	1.9334	1.9962	1.8876	1.8445	\$ 6,169,227

* Ad valorem taxes for FY 2001 are based upon the tentative calendar year 2000 Certification of Taxable Value, multiplied by the millage for FY 2001. The Countywide millage and taxes include voted debt of 0.3362 mills and taxes of \$24,249,708.

The above millage rates are those levied by the Palm Beach County Board of County Commissioners for Countywide and Dependent Taxing Districts. All property owners with taxable properties located within Palm Beach County will pay the Countywide millage. The millage shown for the Dependent Taxing Districts will apply to properties located within those Districts.

A "mill" is one-tenth of a penny, or \$1.00 of ad valorem tax for each \$1,000 of certified taxable value.

A property owner with property assessed at \$100,000 and a homestead exemption of \$25,000 will pay the above Countywide millage on \$75,000 of taxable value, calculated by the following formula:

$$(\text{Assessed Value} - \text{Homestead Exemption}) \div 1000 \times \text{Millage rate} = \text{Ad Valorem Tax}$$

Countywide Example:

$$(\$100,000 - 25,000) \div 1000 \times 4.9362 = \$ 370.22$$

Note that the above example is calculated on the Countywide rate only and does not take into account the Dependent Taxing Districts.

There are numerous other taxing authorities within Palm Beach County which levy taxes in addition to the Palm Beach County Board of County Commissioners. Examples of these other taxing authorities include the South Florida Water Management District, the School Board of Palm Beach County, various municipalities, and independent taxing districts.

Board of County Commissioners

Percent Increase (Decrease) in Millage Over Rolled-Back Rate (1)

	FY 2001 Rolled-Back Rate		FY 2001 Adopted Taxes		Adopted Increase (Decrease)		
	<u>Millage</u>	<u>Taxes</u>	<u>Millage</u>	<u>Taxes</u>	<u>Millage</u>	<u>Taxes</u>	% Increase / (Decrease) Over Rolled-Back Rate
Countywide (2)	4.4213	\$318,407,643	4.6000	\$331,650,202	0.1787	\$13,242,559	4.04 %
County Library District	0.5095	20,197,039	0.5403	21,417,979	0.0308	1,220,940	6.05 %
Fire-Rescue MSTU	2.8282	79,044,908	2.9945	83,692,800	0.1663	4,647,892	5.88 %
Jupiter Fire-Rescue MSTU	1.7885	5,981,926	1.8445	6,169,227	0.0560	187,301	3.13 %
Glades Reg. Fire MSTU	1.1966	<u>916,791</u>	1.1838	<u>906,984</u>	(0.0128)	<u>(9,807)</u>	<u>(1.07) %</u>
Aggregate Millage Rate (3)	5.8885		6.1560		0.2675		<u>4.54 %</u>
Total Taxes		<u>\$424,548,307</u>		<u>\$443,837,192</u>		<u>\$19,288,885</u>	<u>4.54 %</u>

(1) Rolled-Back Rate is the millage rate which, exclusive of new construction, will provide the same ad valorem tax revenue as was levied during the prior year.

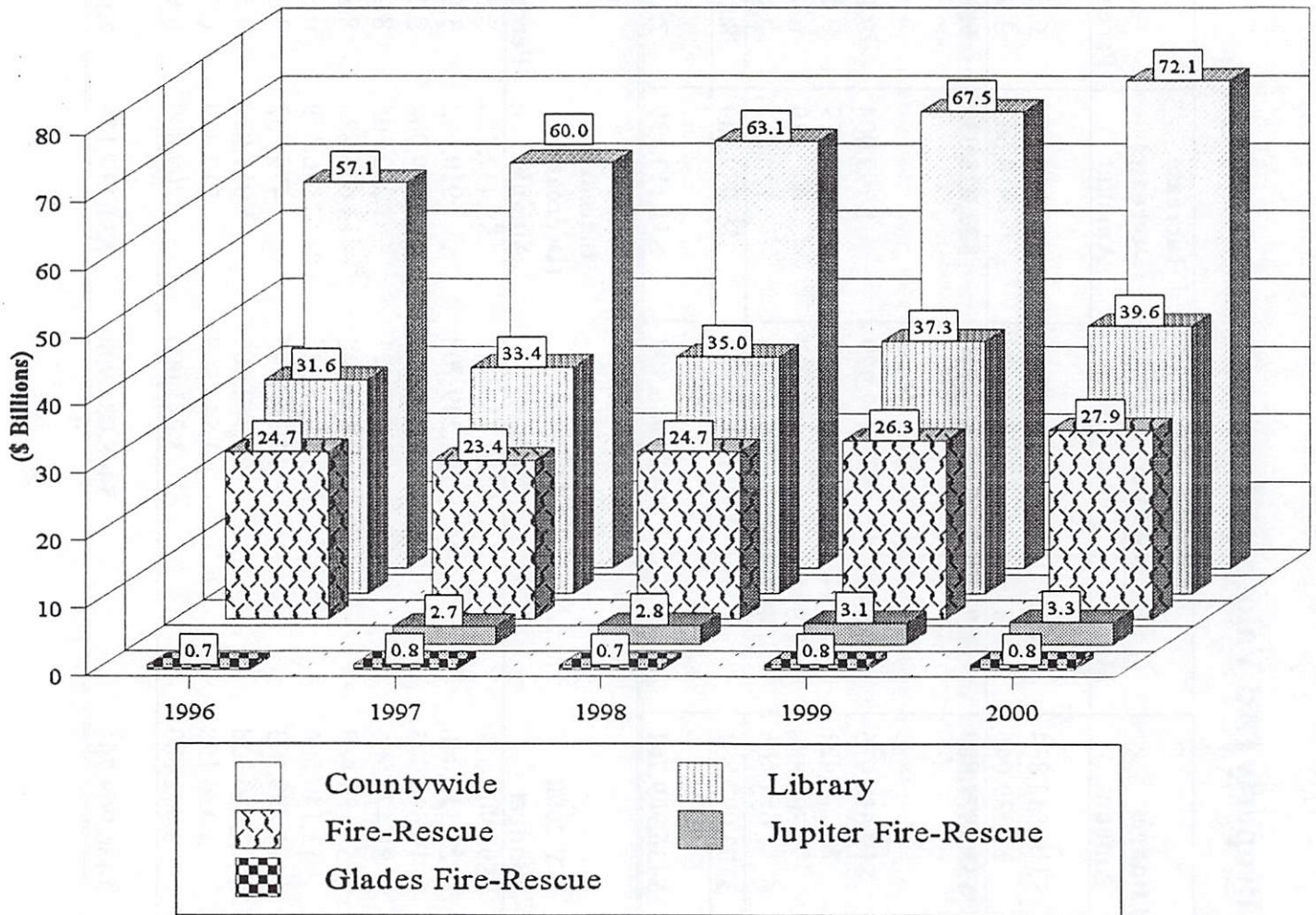
(2) Exclusive of voted debt millage rate of 0.3456 in FY 2000 and adopted voted debt millage of 0.3362 for FY 2001.

(3) Aggregate Millage Rate is the sum of all ad valorem taxes levied by the governing body of a county for countywide purposes, plus ad valorem taxes levied for any district dependent to the governing body, divided by the total taxable value of the county, converted to a millage rate.

Changes in Property (Ad Valorem) Taxes

	FY 2000 Budget		FY 2001 Budget		Increase (Decrease) Amount	Percent
	Millage	Amount	Millage	Amount		
Countywide						
General Fund	4.6000	\$310,532,834	4.6000	\$331,650,202	\$21,117,368	6.80%
Voted Debt Service	0.3456	23,339,046	0.3362	24,249,708	910,662	3.90%
Sub-Total Countywide	4.9456	\$333,871,880	4.9362	\$355,899,910	\$22,028,030	6.60%
Dependent Districts						
County Library	0.5246	\$19,618,975	0.5403	\$21,417,979	1,799,004	9.17%
Fire-Rescue Countywide MSTU	2.9129	76,778,421	2.9945	83,692,800	6,914,379	9.01%
Jupiter Fire MSTU	1.8876	5,766,888	1.8445	6,169,227	402,339	6.98%
Glades Regional Fire MSTU	1.1838	933,597	1.1838	906,984	(26,613)	-2.85%
Sub-Total Dependent Districts		\$103,097,881		\$112,186,990	\$9,089,109	8.82%
Total Property Taxes		\$436,969,761		\$468,086,900	\$31,117,139	7.12%
Use of Property Taxes	FY 2000 Budget		FY 2001 Budget		Increase (Decrease) Amount	Percent
County Commission - Countywide	\$98,903,651		\$104,340,931		\$5,437,280	5.50%
County Commission - Voted Debt Service	23,339,046		24,249,708		910,662	3.90%
County Library	19,618,975		21,417,979		1,799,004	9.17%
Fire-Rescue	83,478,906		90,769,011		7,290,105	8.73%
Sheriff	155,184,488		168,850,312		13,665,824	8.81%
Property Appraiser	13,146,566		13,222,945		76,379	0.58%
Judicial System	14,289,193		14,768,745		479,552	3.36%
Clerk of the Courts	22,680,738		23,712,661		1,031,923	4.55%
Supervisor of Elections	3,326,198		3,543,608		217,410	6.54%
Tax Collector	3,002,000		3,211,000		209,000	6.96%
Total	\$436,969,761		\$468,086,900		\$31,117,139	7.12%

Taxable Valuation Comparison



Summary of Revenues by Source

	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Budget *	% Change 2000 to 2001
Property Taxes - Current	\$385,369,330	\$419,197,737	\$444,682,555	6.1%
Fund Balances	558,469,304	700,877,598	821,727,893	17.2%
Gasoline Tax	52,074,645	52,527,000	53,840,000	2.5%
One-Half Cent Sales Tax	55,533,627	60,000,000	63,800,000	6.3%
Interest	31,081,580	50,776,576	49,210,175	-3.1%
Utility Service Tax	36,828,025	36,800,000	38,527,000	4.7%
Federal Grants	51,071,882	50,491,472	85,483,917	69.3%
State Grants	19,487,664	28,994,897	29,111,080	0.4%
State Shared Revenues	29,560,801	24,741,500	22,981,500	-7.1%
Franchise Fees	17,976,985	16,123,494	17,014,993	5.5%
Tourist Tax	16,406,273	17,815,000	19,063,000	7.0%
Building Permits	10,548,854	10,000,000	10,000,000	0.0%
Charges for Services - Other	67,784,120	23,894,487	30,119,560	26.1%
Charges for Services - Water & Sewer	65,713,096	66,837,000	69,408,000	3.8%
Charges for Services - Public Safety	29,028,779	30,895,473	34,194,729	10.7%
Charges for Services - Airport	57,965,528	55,040,416	55,773,890	1.3%
Special Assessments & Impact Fees	53,630,316	56,287,502	58,587,642	4.1%
Excess Fees from Constitutional Officers	22,248,747	22,660,306	22,684,740	0.1%
Fines and Forfeitures	14,493,262	9,591,687	11,340,796	18.2%
Other Revenues	50,850,230	56,101,713	68,169,167	21.5%
Statutory Reserves	0	0	(20,442,577)	n/a
Transfers	283,436,825	274,878,947	288,935,222	5.1%
Debt Proceeds	4,074,115	130,998,904	90,760,000	-30.7%
Internal Services	57,266,624	63,803,299	60,430,204	-5.3%
Total	<u>\$1,970,900,612</u>	<u>\$2,259,335,008</u>	<u>\$2,425,403,486</u>	7.4%
* FY 2001 Property Taxes represents the budgeted amount, net of a 5 % statutory reserve.				

Revenues Sensitive to the Economy

	<u>Actual FY 1997</u>	<u>Actual FY 1998</u>	<u>Actual FY 1999</u>	<u>Estimated FY 2000</u>	<u>Budget FY 2001</u>
Ad Valorem from New Construction	\$9,642,000	\$9,217,884	\$10,194,026	\$12,505,260	\$12,784,543
Electricity Franchise Fees	15,368,039	14,577,405	14,791,627	12,500,000	13,600,000
Electricity Utility Tax	23,769,826	25,170,386	24,731,278	23,700,000	24,300,000
Development Fees	43,475,137	50,346,309	62,967,041	65,301,532	67,468,930
Sales Tax	<u>48,707,010</u>	<u>52,372,058</u>	<u>55,533,627</u>	<u>60,000,000</u>	<u>63,800,000</u>
	<u>\$140,962,012</u>	<u>\$151,684,042</u>	<u>\$168,217,599</u>	<u>\$174,006,792</u>	<u>\$181,953,473</u>

Revenues Sensitive to the Economy are affected by the direction of the economy, i.e., employment, construction, consumption, etc. These revenues are driven by factors both within and outside the County, as families and business owners evaluate national and international issues in the timing of their purchases and the creation or expansion of their businesses. For the past few years the County has benefitted from the expansion of the US economy and the growth in the local population and new jobs.

Ad Valorem from New Construction increased for the second straight year. New taxable property value for FY 2001 increased by 7.5% from FY 2000 to \$1.9 billion. New construction includes additions and rehabilitative improvements which increased in assessed value by at least 100%. Ad valorem from new construction includes voted debt millage.

Electricity Franchise Fees and Utility Tax are subject to the weather and rate adjustments. Florida Power and Light reduced rates by 2% for calendar year 2000. This rate decrease is in addition to a 6% three-year reduction that began April 1999. As a result of the two rate decreases, franchise fees and utility taxes are expected to decrease annually by approximately \$1,200,000 and \$2,000,000, respectively. Weather has the greatest impact on electricity usage. The moderate temperatures this past fall and winter have resulted in lower current estimates for electric utility taxes and franchise fees.

Development Fees consist of building permits, impact fees, developer contributions, and fees for permits, platting, zoning, planning, and building.

Sales Tax is the County's portion of the State's 6% Sales and Use Tax. Increasing revenues indicate a strong economy and population growth.

Gas Tax Revenues

	<u>Actual FY 1997</u>	<u>Actual FY 1998</u>	<u>Actual FY 1999</u>	<u>Estimated FY 2000</u>	<u>Budget FY 2001</u>
County	\$3,431,249	\$3,556,686	\$4,147,071	\$4,408,000	\$4,518,000
Constitutional	6,601,618	7,049,667	7,261,118	7,637,000	7,828,000
Ninth Cent	4,570,982	5,005,684	5,065,814	5,136,000	5,264,000
Local Option	<u>32,013,117</u>	<u>35,308,334</u>	<u>35,600,642</u>	<u>35,346,000</u>	<u>36,230,000</u>
	<u>\$46,616,966</u>	<u>\$50,920,371</u>	<u>\$52,074,645</u>	<u>\$52,527,000</u>	<u>\$53,840,000</u>

The County Gas Tax was established by Florida Statute (F.S.) Sections 206.41 and 206.60 and is levied on motor fuel at the rate of 1-cent per gallon. The Department of Revenue (DOR) administers the tax and redistributes the proceeds to the County on a monthly basis using the distribution factor described below. The funds received from this tax are used for road and bridge maintenance and are budgeted in the County Transportation Trust Fund.

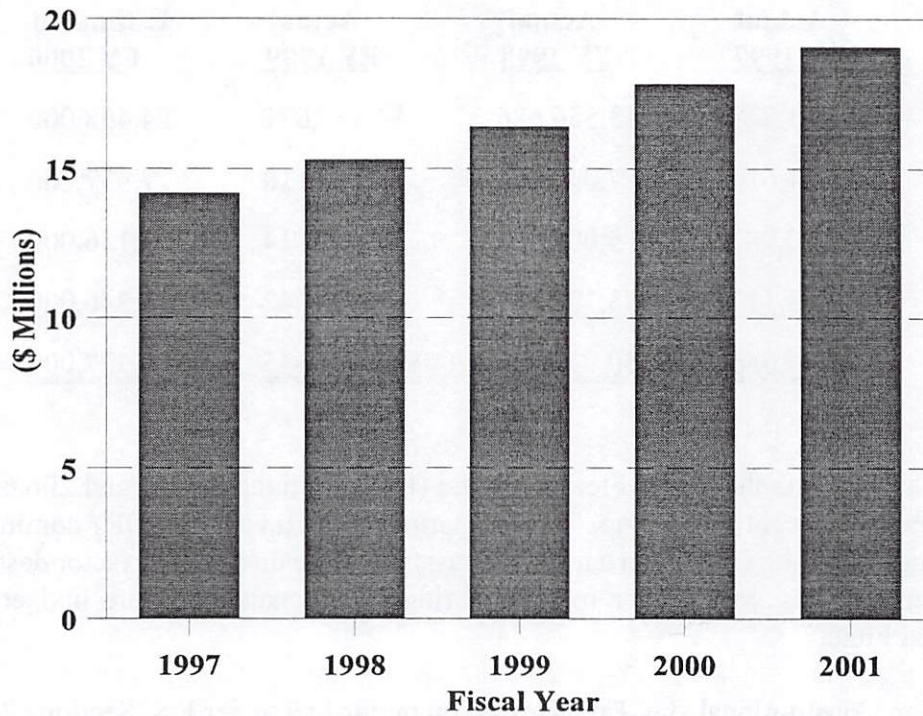
The 2-cent per gallon Constitutional Gas Tax is levied on motor fuel under F.S. Sections 206.41 and 206.47. The tax is restricted in use to road construction, acquisition, and maintenance. The Constitutional Gas Tax is collected from all counties by the DOR and the tax is distributed monthly based on the formula described below.

The distribution formula for County and Constitutional Gas Taxes is similar. The formula is based upon three weighted ratios including an area component, a population component, and a monthly gas tax collection component.

A 1-cent gas tax (Ninth Cent Gas Tax) is levied by the County per F.S. Section 336.021 on each gallon of motor and diesel fuel sold at retail, as adopted in 1993 by the Board of County Commissioners. Use of the proceeds is restricted to transportation expenditures. Current Board policy allocates 50% of this revenue to Mass Transit and 50% to road improvements. The proceeds of the tax are distributed by the DOR to the County and the tax is not shared with its municipalities.

The County levies two separate Local Option Gas Taxes pursuant to F.S. Section 336.025. The first is a 6-cent gas tax on each gallon of motor and diesel fuel sold at retail. This tax, originally adopted in 1983 by the Board of County Commissioners, was due to expire in 1995, and was extended for an additional thirty years. Use of the proceeds is restricted to transportation expenditures. The second tax, adopted in 1993 by the Board of County Commissioners, levies a 5-cent tax on motor fuel only. Use of the proceeds is restricted to transportation expenditures needed to meet the requirements of the capital improvement element of an adopted comprehensive plan. Current Board policy allocates 50% of this revenue to Mass Transit and 50% to road improvements. The County shares the proceeds of both of these taxes with its local municipalities through interlocal agreements. The County receives 2/3 of the proceeds from the 6-cent tax and 79% of the proceeds from the 5-cent tax.

Tourist Development Taxes



Actual FY 1997	Actual FY 1998	Actual FY 1999	Estimated FY 2000	Budget FY 2001
\$14,177,233	\$15,295,275	\$16,406,273	\$17,815,000	\$19,063,000
Starting in FY 1999, Tourist Development Taxes are recorded and budgeted as gross revenues, prior to deduction of a 1.5% fee charged by the Tax Collector. All prior years have been restated to reflect this mandate.				

Tourist Development Taxes are derived from a 4% tax on the renting of any living accommodation for a term of six months or less. The first three percent of Tourist Development Taxes is distributed in the following manner: 53.6% for tourism promotion and advertisement (Category A), 23% for cultural and fine arts programs (Category B), 14.4% for beach restoration (Category C), 4% to promote the County as a film and television production location (Category D) and 5% to promote sporting events within the County (Category G). Starting in FY 1999, the first \$250,000 of the first three percent of this tax is reserved for the operation and maintenance costs of the convention center and the next \$100,000 is reserved for special major projects that further tourism. Beginning in FY 2001, an additional \$250,000 of the first three percent will be provided for four years to promote sporting events within the County. After allocation of this initial \$600,000, the amounts for categories A-D and G are then distributed.

Effective January 1, 1994, the Board of County Commissioners adopted a fourth cent of tourist tax to be used to fund design costs and debt service payments on debt issued in association with professional sports franchise facilities and to fund debt service on debt issued to finance a convention center, which was subsequently amended to additionally fund planning and design costs of a convention center prior to the issuance of bonds.

**Board of County Commissioners
Budget Comparison by Fund
Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001**

1999 Final Non-Exempt Valuation Countywide \$67,459,795,497

2000 Tentative Non-Exempt Valuation Countywide \$72,097,869,899

Fund Name	2000 Adopted				2001 Adopted			
	Mills	Taxes	Other Revenue	Budget	Mills	Taxes	Other Revenue	Budget
General Fund	4.6000	310,532,834	247,723,927	558,256,761	4.6000	331,650,202	277,381,193	609,031,395
Operating Ad Valorem Tax Funds - Countywide	4.6000	310,532,834	247,723,927	558,256,761	4.6000	331,650,202	277,381,193	609,031,395
25M GO Recreation/Culture 99	0.0291	1,985,440	(38,338)	1,947,102	0.0298	2,149,439	(62,891)	2,086,548
150M GO Conservation Lands 99	0.0872	5,969,825	(128,662)	5,841,163	0.0869	6,267,994	(217,376)	6,050,618
45.625M GO Refunding 98 Interest & Sinking	0.0341	2,289,334	146,040	2,435,374	0.0347	2,502,870	(71,016)	2,431,854
23.375M Refunding Bond	0.0483	3,241,534	76,521	3,318,055	0.0465	3,353,990	(20,985)	3,333,005
50M Environmentally Sensitive Lands 91 DS	0.0372	2,491,929	72,544	2,564,473	0.0363	2,618,276	(54,611)	2,563,665
59.39M Refunding Bond	0.0712	4,774,510	10,850	4,785,360	0.0664	4,789,353	(20,783)	4,768,570
50M ESL 94 DS Sinking	0.0385	2,586,474	(65,917)	2,520,557	0.0356	2,567,786	(51,325)	2,516,461
Voted Debt Service Ad Valorem Tax - Countywide	0.3456	23,339,046	73,038	23,412,084	0.3362	24,249,708	(498,987)	23,750,721
Total Ad Valorem Tax Funds - Countywide	4.9456	\$333,871,880	\$247,796,965	\$581,668,845	4.9362	\$355,899,910	\$276,882,206	\$632,782,116

**Board of County Commissioners
Budget Comparison by Fund
Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001**

1999 Final Non-Exempt Valuation Countywide \$67,459,795,497

2000 Tentative Non-Exempt Valuation Countywide \$72,097,869,899

Fund Name	2000 Adopted				2001 Adopted			
	Mills	Taxes	Other Revenue	Budget	Mills	Taxes	Other Revenue	Budget
AC&C Mobile Spay/Neuter Program			611,132	611,132			579,699	579,699
Handicapped Parking Enforcement			98,918	98,918			112,679	112,679
Natural Areas Stewardship Endowment			2,533,956	2,533,956			2,627,638	2,627,638
Supervisor of Elections			3,356,198	3,356,198			3,573,698	3,573,698
Unit 11 Stewardship Fund			1,768,376	1,768,376			2,173,498	2,173,498
Juvenile Assessment Center Fund			44,394	44,394			14,312	14,312
Ag Reserve Land Management Fund			0	0			400,000	400,000
Environmental Enhancement Funds			0	0			1,061,893	1,061,893
Local Law Enforcement Block Grant 2000			0	0			894,626	894,626
Law Library			538,000	538,000			533,000	533,000
Sheriff's Grants			1,096,328	1,096,328			1,136,619	1,136,619
Animal Regulation Trust Fund			27,525	27,525			50,091	50,091
County Transportation Trust Fund			32,358,169	32,358,169			34,697,109	34,697,109
Law Enforcement Trust Fund			2,856,086	2,856,086			2,544,990	2,544,990
Public Guardianship Program			130,500	130,500			130,500	130,500
Victims Fund			161,371	161,371			127,169	127,169
Sales Tax Revenue			62,444,694	62,444,694			63,703,624	63,703,624
Criminal Justice			3,074,993	3,074,993			3,168,464	3,168,464
Tourist Development Trust Fund			34,240,615	34,240,615			42,982,914	42,982,914
Bond Waiver Program			256,008	256,008			289,119	289,119
Vessel Registration Fee			1,158,908	1,158,908			0	0
School Impact Fee			17,918,097	17,918,097			11,019,025	11,019,025
D.O.S.S. - Community Centers			342,161	342,161			309,823	309,823
Law Enforcement Block Grant			1,518,219	1,518,219			330,531	330,531
Metropolitan Planning Organization			1,513,365	1,513,365			1,233,856	1,233,856
E-911 Program			4,463,954	4,463,954			8,706,328	8,706,328
Drug Abuse Trust Fund			435,131	435,131			531,994	531,994
Affordable Housing Trust Fund			8,359,938	8,359,938			14,309,637	14,309,637

**Board of County Commissioners
Budget Comparison by Fund
Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001**

1999 Final Non-Exempt Valuation Countywide \$67,459,795,497

2000 Tentative Non-Exempt Valuation Countywide \$72,097,869,899

Fund Name	2000 Adopted				2001 Adopted			
	Mills	Taxes	Other Revenue	Budget	Mills	Taxes	Other Revenue	Budget
Natural Areas Fund			4,904,159	4,904,159			1,717,007	1,717,007
HUD Supportive Houses			425,963	425,963			996,695	996,695
Head Start			12,470,148	12,470,148			14,561,738	14,561,738
Community Action Program Fund			1,121,024	1,121,024			1,382,079	1,382,079
EMS Award-Grant Program Fund			324,886	324,886			412,263	412,263
Public Safety Grants Fund			331,586	331,586			335,604	335,604
Housing & Community Development			18,696,424	18,696,424			16,216,452	16,216,452
Home Investment Partnership Act			13,048,452	13,048,452			5,941,754	5,941,754
JTPA Adult Migrant			439,375	439,375			543,508	543,508
Senior Aides Employment Program			772,425	772,425			784,545	784,545
Division of Senior Services			7,145,629	7,145,629			7,221,398	7,221,398
Intragov't Radio Communication Prog. Fund			6,575,817	6,575,817			3,549,983	3,549,983
Low Income Home Energy Program Fund			1,122,896	1,122,896			1,293,783	1,293,783
Ryan White Care Program			8,814,527	8,814,527			13,606,685	13,606,685
EM Preparedness & Assistance			114,400	114,400			146,452	146,452
26.3M Community Parks DS Fund			2,112,665	2,112,665			2,108,437	2,108,437
Professional Sports Facility DS Fund			2,243,665	2,243,665			2,243,524	2,243,524
1M Glades Health Facility DS Fund			239,111	239,111			242,884	242,884
10.47M Airport Centre DS Fund			893,865	893,865			893,775	893,775
N. County Gov't Expansion Cts DS			1,738,739	1,738,739			1,738,411	1,738,411
20.325M Judicial Ctr Parking Garage DS Fund			1,199,898	1,199,898			1,201,967	1,201,967
8.585M Okecheelee Golf DS Fund			765,315	765,315			763,655	763,655
30.73M Beach Bond Refunding			6,326,948	6,326,948			5,997,607	5,997,607
65M Convention Center DS			0	0			2,113,496	2,113,496
26.515M Revenue Refunding DS Fund			2,753,463	2,753,463			2,757,555	2,757,555
233.6M Judicial Ctr-Detention Fac. DS Fund			10,330,770	10,330,770			2,730,180	2,730,180
32.775M CJCX Fac Refunding DS Fund			1,878,212	1,878,212			1,878,213	1,878,213

**Board of County Commissioners
Budget Comparison by Fund
Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001**

1999 Final Non-Exempt Valuation Countywide \$67,459,795,497

2000 Tentative Non-Exempt Valuation Countywide \$72,097,869,899

Fund Name	2000 Adopted				2001 Adopted			
	Mills	Taxes	Other Revenue	Budget	Mills	Taxes	Other Revenue	Budget
117.485M CJC Refunding DS Fund			6,484,858	6,484,858			14,085,820	14,085,820
26.38M CJC Completion Bond Fund			2,223,723	2,223,723			2,222,515	2,222,515
22.245M Adm Complex Rev. Ref. DS Fund			1,905,655	1,905,655			1,907,355	1,907,355
80.875M Pooled Financing DS Fund			3,691,496	3,691,496			5,214,862	5,214,862
Sheriff Vehicle DS Funds			1,911,519	1,911,519			0	0
Capital Outlay Fund			49,696,369	49,696,369			52,399,728	52,399,728
PUD Civic Site Cash Out			2,542,527	2,542,527			2,189,037	2,189,037
Save the Old Courthouse			500,005	500,005			496,751	496,751
25M GO Recreation/Culture 1999 CTF			26,000,000	26,000,000			22,629,633	22,629,633
150M GO Conservation Lands 1999 CTF			77,500,000	77,500,000			43,318,127	43,318,127
Judicial Ctr/Detention Fac. Construction Fund			62,840	62,840			65,269	65,269
26.38M Criminal Justice Facility			5,272,800	5,272,800			4,626,717	4,626,717
50M ESL 94 Acquisition Fund			5,789,568	5,789,568			4,223,437	4,223,437
Unit 11 Acquisition & Enhancement			5,687,209	5,687,209			5,798,855	5,798,855
Professional Sports Facility			234,831	234,831			244,243	244,243
9.375M Non Ad Valorem '95 Rev			671,256	671,256			625,373	625,373
Sheriff Vehicle Loan			296,830	296,830			305,516	305,516
20M 800MHZ Radio Tower Funds			15,000,000	15,000,000			20,359,217	20,359,217
10.47M Airport Centre Acquisition Fund			311,612	311,612			298,998	298,998
N. County Governmental Center Expansion			15,982,961	15,982,961			13,796,883	13,796,883
32.7M Public Impv. Acq. & Constr. Fund			245,980	245,980			260,946	260,946
20.325M Judicial Ctr. Pkg Garage Const. Fund			628,565	628,565			634,290	634,290
65M Convention Center CTF			0	0			76,666,632	76,666,632
Transportation Improvement Fund			138,009,224	138,009,224			158,100,481	158,100,481
Road Impact Fee Funds			92,870,988	92,870,988			109,089,818	109,089,818
30M Park Development Construction Fund			1,145,410	1,145,410			1,036,122	1,036,122
26.3M Community Parks Acquisition			14,266,989	14,266,989			8,648,771	8,648,771

**Board of County Commissioners
Budget Comparison by Fund
Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001**

1999 Final Non-Exempt Valuation Countywide \$67,459,795,497

2000 Tentative Non-Exempt Valuation Countywide \$72,097,869,899

Fund Name	2000 Adopted				2001 Adopted			
	Mills	Taxes	Other Revenue	Budget	Mills	Taxes	Other Revenue	Budget
Beach Improvement Fund			19,822,438	19,822,438			28,906,671	28,906,671
South Lake Worth Inlet Fund			3,560,809	3,560,809			4,328,033	4,328,033
Law Enforcement Impact Fee Fund			3,574,604	3,574,604			5,049,988	5,049,988
Parks Improvement Fund			12,960,718	12,960,718			12,548,006	12,548,006
Park Impact Fee Funds			41,925,132	41,925,132			40,198,580	40,198,580
Public Buildings Improvement Fund			13,811,028	13,811,028			14,610,225	14,610,225
Public Buildings Impact Fee Fund			9,425,442	9,425,442			11,904,670	11,904,670
Water Utilities Department			281,872,430	281,872,430			292,821,538	292,821,538
Department of Airports			160,647,864	160,647,864			165,511,789	165,511,789
PBC Transportation Authority-Palm Tran			45,167,002	45,167,002			64,333,906	64,333,906
Southwinds Golf Course Fund			2,779,373	2,779,373			2,543,349	2,543,349
Okecheelee Golf Course			2,696,450	2,696,450			2,500,589	2,500,589
Fleet Management			18,047,960	18,047,960			20,369,141	20,369,141
Employee Health Insurance Fund			19,088,784	19,088,784			0	0
Casualty Self Insurance Fund			8,723,180	8,723,180			9,963,521	9,963,521
Risk Management Fund			14,350,000	14,350,000			21,856,594	21,856,594
Information System Services			19,713,053	19,713,053			20,960,729	20,960,729
Graphics			1,098,612	1,098,612			954,539	954,539
Gross-Total Countywide Funds	4.9456	333,871,880	1,684,092,457	2,017,964,337	4.9362	355,899,910	1,836,111,956	2,192,011,866
Less: Inter-Fund Transfers			(250,085,881)	(250,085,881)			(271,744,907)	(271,744,907)
Less: Inter-Dept. Charges			(13,723,272)	(13,723,272)			(14,705,952)	(14,705,952)
Less: Internal Service Funds			(81,021,589)	(81,021,589)			(74,104,524)	(74,104,524)
Net-Total Countywide Funds	4.9456	\$333,871,880	\$1,339,261,715	\$1,673,133,595	4.9362	\$355,899,910	\$1,475,556,573	\$1,831,456,483
Palm Beach County Library	0.5246	19,618,975	3,947,978	23,566,953	0.5403	21,417,979	4,604,278	26,022,257
Library Improvement Fund			745,734	745,734			1,629,450	1,629,450
Library Expansion Program			1,551,527	1,551,527			1,280,911	1,280,911
Library Impact Fee Fund			3,622,916	3,622,916			4,734,498	4,734,498

**Board of County Commissioners
Budget Comparison by Fund
Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001**

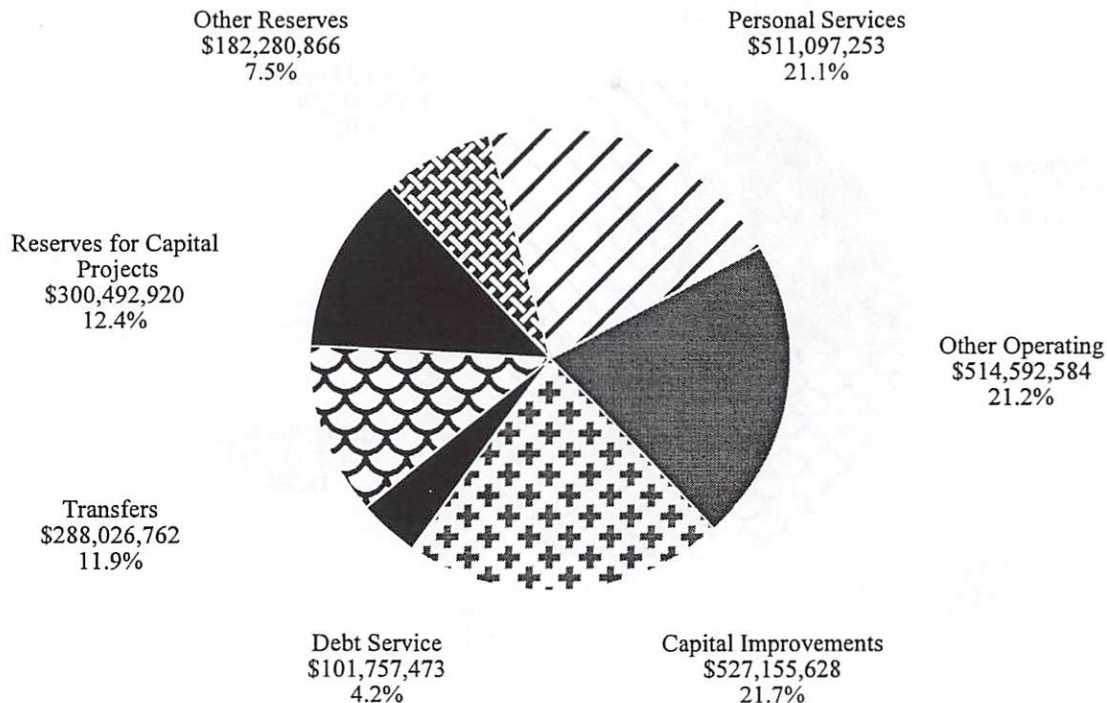
1999 Final Non-Exempt Valuation Countywide \$67,459,795,497

2000 Tentative Non-Exempt Valuation Countywide \$72,097,869,899

Fund Name	2000 Adopted				2001 Adopted			
	Mills	Taxes	Other Revenue	Budget	Mills	Taxes	Other Revenue	Budget
Municipal Service Taxing District - Building			23,777,561	23,777,561			25,127,252	25,127,252
Fire-Rescue Boca West MSBU			0	0			0	0
Fire-Rescue Jupiter MSTU	1.8876	5,766,888	(56,522)	5,710,366	1.8445	6,169,227	(83,988)	6,085,239
Fire-Rescue Long Term Disability Plan			3,454,527	3,454,527			4,435,821	4,435,821
MSBU-Hydrant Rental - Boca Raton			396,880	396,880			387,313	387,313
Fire-Rescue MSTU	2.9129	76,778,421	31,419,572	108,197,993	2.9945	83,692,800	39,439,634	123,132,434
Aviation Battalion			4,507,899	4,507,899			4,899,277	4,899,277
Glades Regional Fire MSTU	1.1838	933,597	95,469	1,029,066	1.1838	906,984	334,646	1,241,630
MSBU-Hydrant Rental - Riviera Beach			37,234	37,234			43,748	43,748
Fire-Rescue Improvement Fund			8,967,273	8,967,273			16,461,192	16,461,192
Fire-Rescue Impact Fee Funds			4,310,332	4,310,332			4,597,095	4,597,095
MSTU District A			745,418	745,418			551,000	551,000
MSTU District B			820,061	820,061			1,002,593	1,002,593
MSTU District C			2,096,844	2,096,844			2,096,074	2,096,074
MSTU District D			1,400,930	1,400,930			1,527,304	1,527,304
MSTU District E			528,755	528,755			547,375	547,375
Unincorporated Improvement Fund			4,899,629	4,899,629			7,589,157	7,589,157
Gross-Total Dependent Districts		103,097,881	97,270,017	200,367,898		112,186,990	121,204,630	233,391,620
Less: Inter-Fund Transfers			(10,859,466)	(10,859,466)			(16,281,855)	(16,281,855)
Less: Inter-Dept. Charges			(5,213,921)	(5,213,921)			(5,259,416)	(5,259,416)
Net-Total Dependent Districts		103,097,881	81,196,630	184,294,511		112,186,990	99,663,359	211,850,349
Net-Total County Funds & Dep. Districts		\$436,969,761	\$1,420,458,345	\$1,857,428,106		\$468,086,900	\$1,575,219,932	\$2,043,306,832
Gross Total - All Funds		\$436,969,761	\$1,781,362,474	\$2,218,332,235		\$468,086,900	\$1,957,316,586	\$2,425,403,486

Expenditures by Category

Total all Funds \$2,425,403,486



The above graph reflects how funds for the total County budget are allocated.

The operating portion of the budget, which includes Personnel costs (salaries and benefits) and Other Operating expenditures combined, is 42.3% of the total budget. Personnel costs represent 21.1% of the total budget and include budget for the Board of County Commissioners, Sheriff, Clerk of the Court (Non-Fee Supported), and Supervisor of Elections. The BCC portion of the budgets for the Tax Collector and Property Appraiser is included in "Other Operating".

Capital Projects are the expenditures expected during the year for capital improvement projects approved by the Board of County Commissioners.

Debt Service expenditures include debt for all funds, but do not include reserves for debt (\$19,883,639) which are part of "Other Reserves".

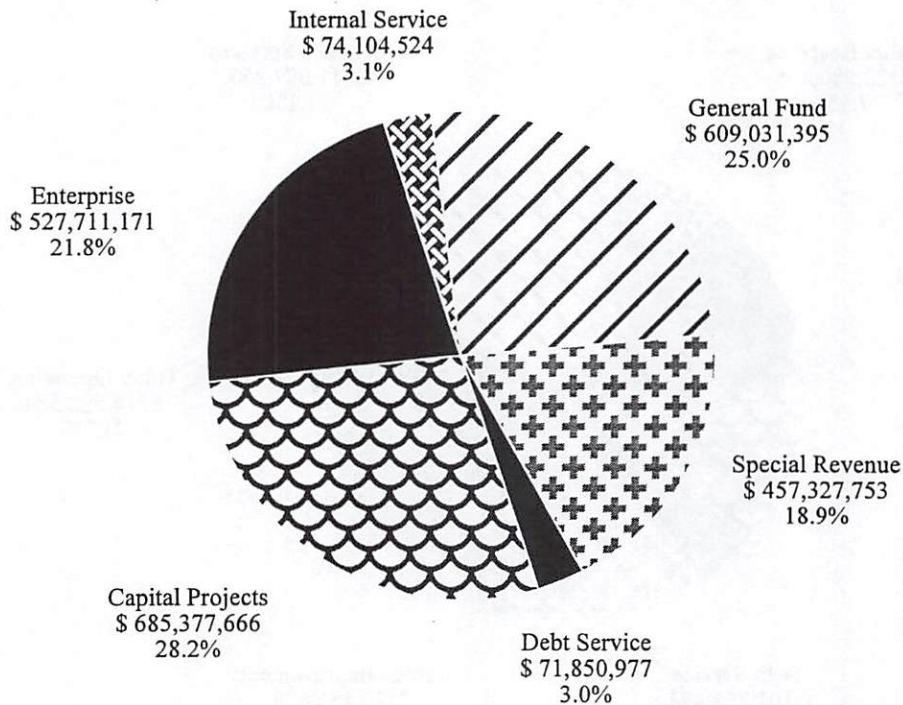
Transfers represent funds transferred from one fund to another. A transfer out of a fund is reflected as an expenditure, while a transfer into a fund appears as a revenue.

Reserves for Capital Projects represent funds which will be allocated during the fiscal year for designated projects. It also includes funds that have been received but will not be spent within the fiscal year as is the case when bond proceeds are used to fund capital projects which take more than one year to complete. Although the bond revenues are received all at one time, it takes several years to spend the funds, in which case, the remaining funds are reserved.

Other Reserves are for cash carry forward, contingencies, and debt service.

Expenditures by Fund Group

Total all Funds \$2,425,403,486



The General Fund finances Countywide services and operations not required to be accounted for in another fund.

Special Revenue Funds account for expenditures from specific revenue sources other than trust or major capital projects that are legally restricted for specified purposes (Fire-Rescue, non-enterprise State and Federal Grants, and Public Safety expenditures for Law Enforcement).

Debt Service Funds accumulate funds for the payment of principal and interest on non-enterprise bond issues.

Capital Projects Funds account for the acquisition and construction of non-enterprise capital facilities.

Enterprise Funds account for services that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises (Airports, Water Utilities, Palm Tran, Southwinds Golf Course, and Okeeheelee Golf Course).

Internal Service Funds account for departments that provide services to other County operating departments on a cost reimbursement basis (Risk Management, Fleet Management, Graphics, and Information Systems Services).

**Comparison of Gross Budget, Tax Equivalent Funding,
and Positions by Department
FY 2000 Original Budget and FY 2001 Adopted Budget**

<u>Department</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>		<u>Change</u>	<u>%</u>
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
BCC Countywide Departments and Agencies				
Community Services				
Gross	39,152,795	47,385,135	8,232,340	21.0
Ad Valorem Equivalent	13,726,901	15,003,405	1,276,504	9.3
Positions	443	426	(17)	(3.8)
The Transportation Program was transferred to Palm Tran and seventeen positions were deleted.				
County Administration				
Gross	1,266,300	1,303,863	37,563	3.0
Ad Valorem Equivalent	1,047,950	1,078,962	31,012	3.0
Positions	13	13	0	0.0
County Attorney				
Gross	4,245,968	4,507,595	261,627	6.2
Ad Valorem Equivalent	2,412,468	2,366,035	(46,433)	(1.9)
Positions	57	59	2	3.5
One position was transferred to OFMB in FY 2000. Three new positions are added for FY 2001.				
County Commission				
Gross	2,155,591	2,277,969	122,378	5.7
Ad Valorem Equivalent	2,155,591	2,277,969	122,378	5.7
Positions	29	29	0	0.0
Budget increase includes \$40,000 in replacement equipment.				
County Cooperative Extension Service				
Gross	2,309,588	2,384,630	75,042	3.2
Ad Valorem Equivalent	2,213,833	2,294,371	80,538	3.6
Positions	40	39	(1)	(2.5)
One half-time grant funded position was eliminated in FY 2000.				
Employee Relations and Personnel				
Gross	2,362,406	2,537,103	174,697	7.4
Ad Valorem Equivalent	2,362,406	2,537,103	174,697	7.4
Positions	36	36	0	0.0
Large increases are anticipated in the Tuition Reimbursement Program, advertising, and the Employee Awards Program.				

**Comparison of Gross Budget, Tax Equivalent Funding,
and Positions by Department
FY 2000 Original Budget and FY 2001 Adopted Budget**

<u>Department</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>		<u>Change</u>	<u>%</u>
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
Engineering and Public Works				
Gross	41,503,371	44,293,449	2,790,078	6.7
Ad Valorem Equivalent	37,153,948	38,783,291	1,629,343	4.4
Positions	449	456	7	1.6
One position was transferred in from OFMB and one position was added in FY 2000. Five new positions are added for FY 2001.				
Environmental Resource Management				
Gross	20,721,485	19,793,033	(928,452)	(4.5)
Ad Valorem Equivalent	5,075,741	5,653,763	578,022	11.4
Positions	113	118	5	4.4
Five new positions are added for FY 2001.				
Facilities Development and Operations				
Gross	45,417,773	50,754,091	5,336,318	11.7
Ad Valorem Equivalent	19,964,009	22,454,122	2,490,113	12.5
Positions	396	410	14	3.5
Two positions were added and one was deleted in FY 2000. One position was also transferred in from Parks & Recreation in FY 2000. Twelve new positions are added for FY 2001. Totals include Fleet Management.				
Financial Management and Budget				
Gross	3,244,257	3,356,066	111,809	3.4
Ad Valorem Equivalent	2,963,644	3,120,211	156,567	5.3
Positions	42	42	0	0.0
One position was deleted in FY 2000. One position was transferred in from County Attorney and one position was transferred out to Engineering in FY 2000. One new position is added for FY 2001.				
Housing and Community Development				
Gross	40,104,914	36,467,843	(3,637,071)	(9.1)
Ad Valorem Equivalent	0	0	0	0.0
Positions	40	41	1	2.5
One position was added in FY 2000.				
Internal Auditor				
Gross	912,161	970,445	58,284	6.4
Ad Valorem Equivalent	653,161	675,445	22,284	3.4
Positions	12	12	0	0.0

**Comparison of Gross Budget, Tax Equivalent Funding,
and Positions by Department
FY 2000 Original Budget and FY 2001 Adopted Budget**

<u>Department</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>		<u>Change</u>	<u>%</u>
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
Medical Examiner				
Gross	1,849,842	2,126,024	276,182	14.9
Ad Valorem Equivalent	1,724,842	1,978,524	253,682	14.7
Positions	16	17	1	6.3

One new position is added for FY 2001.

Metropolitan Planning Organization

Gross	1,513,365	1,233,856	(279,509)	(18.5)
Ad Valorem Equivalent	186,809	226,308	39,499	21.1
Positions	10	10	0	0.0

The gross decrease is due to the Public Shelters Transportation Grant being awarded directly to FDOT and the end of the Park and Ride Security Grant. Ad Valorem equivalent increase is due to an increase in local matching funds required for the remaining grants.

Palm Tran

Gross	45,167,002	64,333,906	19,166,904	42.4
Ad Valorem Equivalent	5,563,524	9,753,550	4,190,026	75.3
Positions	2	4	2	100.0

Two positions are added for FY 2001. One is being transferred from the Palm Tran, Inc. complement and one is a new planning position. Ad valorem equivalent includes a 100.8% match for the Transportation Disadvantaged Grant transferred from MPO. FY 2001 includes the Transportation Program transferred from Community Services. FY 2001 also includes the addition of 59 new buses to be paid for with grant funds and a totally funded Medicaid transportation program.

Parks and Recreation

Gross	39,435,766	43,163,901	3,728,135	9.5
Ad Valorem Equivalent	30,092,930	34,076,119	3,983,189	13.2
Positions	501	526	25	5.0

One position was transferred to Facilities and one position at Okeeheelee Golf Course was deleted in FY 2000. Three of the twenty-seven new positions added for FY 2001 will be funded by user fees, one will be funded by impact fees, and four are reclasses of current on-call positions.

Planning, Zoning and Building

Gross	36,222,628	39,626,895	3,404,267	9.4
Ad Valorem Equivalent	10,401,167	12,676,123	2,274,956	21.9
Positions	338	368	30	8.9

Thirty new positions are added for FY 2001. Nineteen of these positions are in the Building Division and are funded by permit fees.

**Comparison of Gross Budget, Tax Equivalent Funding,
and Positions by Department
FY 2000 Original Budget and FY 2001 Adopted Budget**

<u>Department</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>		<u>Change</u>	<u>%</u>
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
Public Affairs				
Gross	4,795,927	5,578,126	782,199	16.3
Ad Valorem Equivalent	3,425,252	4,335,180	909,928	26.6
Positions	49	50	1	2.0
One new position is added for FY 2001.				
Public Safety				
Gross	22,127,053	26,291,180	4,164,127	18.8
Ad Valorem Equivalent	12,809,245	12,846,395	37,150	0.3
Positions	242	249	7	2.9
Four positions were added in FY 2000. Two grants expired in FY 2000 and have been eliminated along with the two associated positions. Additionally, five new positions are added for FY 2001. An additional \$4 million in revenue (principally E-911 Fees) is recognized in FY 2001.				
Purchasing				
Gross	2,359,460	2,524,030	164,570	7.0
Ad Valorem Equivalent	2,273,278	2,391,664	118,386	5.2
Positions	43	44	1	2.3
A Senior Secretary is added for FY 2001, but the next vacant Buyer position will be deleted.				
<u>Non-Departmental</u>				
Criminal Justice Commission				
Gross	1,888,228	1,711,324	(176,904)	(9.4)
Ad Valorem Equivalent	371,280	394,835	23,555	6.3
Positions	13	14	1	7.7
One position was added in FY 2000.				
Economic Development Coordination				
Gross	8,549,584	7,763,549	(786,035)	(9.2)
Ad Valorem Equivalent	1,000,000	1,770,000	770,000	77.0
Positions	6	7	1	16.7
One position was added in FY 2000. Decrease is due to a lower fund balance carried forward.				
Equal Opportunity				
Gross	1,127,501	1,340,215	212,714	18.9
Ad Valorem Equivalent	638,660	612,775	(25,885)	(4.1)
Positions	12	12	0	0.0
Increase is due to higher fund balances in self-supporting programs.				

**Comparison of Gross Budget, Tax Equivalent Funding,
and Positions by Department
FY 2000 Original Budget and FY 2001 Adopted Budget**

<u>Department</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>		<u>Change</u>	<u>%</u>
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
Housing Finance Authority				
Gross	137,006	138,949	1,943	1.4
Ad Valorem Equivalent	0	0	0	0.0
Positions	2	2	0	0.0
Public Health Department				
Gross	1,612,805	1,577,705	(35,100)	(2.2)
Ad Valorem Equivalent	1,612,805	1,577,705	(35,100)	(2.2)
Small Business Assistance				
Gross	619,354	669,166	49,812	8.0
Ad Valorem Equivalent	612,267	662,475	50,208	8.2
Positions	8	8	0	0.0

Increase is due to the transfer of funding for small businesses from Economic Development.

Total BCC Countywide Departments/Agencies				
Gross	\$368,952,288	\$411,984,024	\$43,031,736	11.7
Ad Valorem Equivalent	158,716,869	177,567,806	\$18,850,937	11.9
Positions	2,896	2,992	96	3.3

BCC Dependent Taxing District Departments

County Library				
Gross	23,566,953	26,022,257	2,455,304	10.4
Ad Valorem Equivalent	19,618,975	21,417,979	1,799,004	9.2
Positions	332	354	22	6.6

Twenty-two new positions are added for FY 2001.

Fire-Rescue				
Gross	123,333,965	140,225,462	16,891,497	13.7
Ad Valorem Equivalent	83,478,907	90,769,011	7,290,104	8.7
Positions	952	1,004	52	5.5

Fifty- two new positions are added for FY 2001.

Total BCC Dependent Taxing District Departments				
Gross	\$146,900,918	\$166,247,719	\$19,346,801	13.2
Ad Valorem Equivalent	103,097,882	112,186,990	9,089,108	8.8
Positions	1,284	1,358	74	5.8

**Comparison of Gross Budget, Tax Equivalent Funding,
and Positions by Department
FY 2000 Original Budget and FY 2001 Adopted Budget**

<u>Department</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>		<u>Change</u>	<u>%</u>
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
BCC Proprietary (non tax supported) Departments				
Airports				
Gross	\$61,926,760	\$65,624,923	\$3,698,163	6.0
Ad Valorem Equivalent	0	0	0	0.0
Positions	136	137	1	0.7
One new position is added for FY 2001.				
Information Systems Services				
Gross	19,713,053	20,960,730	1,247,677	6.3
Ad Valorem Equivalent	0	0	0	0.0
Positions	176	173	(3)	(1.7)
Nine contracted positions to support capital projects for Y2K were eliminated in FY 2000. One time-limited position for COBOL programming was added in FY 2000. Five new positions are added for FY 2001. Increase is primarily due to supplemental requests for DP equipment, software, and services.				
Risk Management				
Gross	28,154,333	32,132,035	3,977,702	14.1
Ad Valorem Equivalent	0	311,920	311,920	0.0
Positions	36	36	0	0.0
Increase is due to higher property and casualty insurance costs and an increase in reserves.				
Tourist Development				
Gross	34,040,615	42,782,914	8,742,299	25.7
Ad Valorem Equivalent	0	0	0	0.0
Positions	4	4	0	0.0
From FY 2000 to FY 2001, there is a \$7.3 million increase in reserves.				
Water Utilities				
Gross	42,493,023	43,884,000	1,390,977	3.3
Ad Valorem Equivalent	0	0	0	0.0
Positions	411	416	5	1.2
Five new positions are added for FY 2001.				
Total BCC Proprietary (non tax supported) Departments				
Gross	\$186,327,784	\$205,384,602	\$19,056,818	10.2
Ad Valorem Equivalent	0	311,920	311,920	0.0
Positions	763	766	3	0.4

**Comparison of Gross Budget, Tax Equivalent Funding,
and Positions by Department
FY 2000 Original Budget and FY 2001 Adopted Budget**

<u>Department</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>		<u>Change</u>	<u>%</u>
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
Total All BCC Funds				
Gross	\$702,180,990	\$783,616,345	\$81,435,355	11.6
Ad Valorem Equivalent	261,814,751	290,066,716	28,251,965	10.8
Positions	4,943	5,116	173	3.5

Judicial

Court Administration

Gross	15,293,601	15,681,345	387,744	2.5
Ad Valorem Equivalent	12,339,975	12,842,057	502,082	4.1
Positions	145	154	9	6.2

One full-time position was converted into two part-time positions in FY 2000. Eight new positions are added for FY 2001.

Public Defender

Gross	1,728,213	1,773,186	44,973	2.6
Ad Valorem Equivalent	1,015,713	922,686	(93,027)	(9.2)

State Attorney

Gross	1,406,005	1,454,503	48,498	3.4
Ad Valorem Equivalent	933,505	1,004,003	70,498	7.6

Increase is due primarily to supplemental requests for data processing equipment and software.

Total Judicial				
Gross	\$18,427,819	\$18,909,034	\$481,215	2.6
Ad Valorem Equivalent	14,289,193	14,768,746	479,553	3.4
Positions	145	154	9	6.2

Constitutional Officers

Clerk of the Court-BCC Only

Gross	28,040,738	29,222,661	1,181,923	4.2
Ad Valorem Equivalent	22,680,738	23,712,661	1,031,923	4.5
Positions	391	394	3	0.8

The FY 2001 budget reflects a 4.7% overall increase with the exception of ISS enterprise services which decreased 1.5%. Three new positions are added for FY 2001.

**Comparison of Gross Budget, Tax Equivalent Funding,
and Positions by Department
FY 2000 Original Budget and FY 2001 Adopted Budget**

<u>Department</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>		<u>Change</u>	<u>%</u>
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
Property Appraiser				
Gross	13,946,566	14,222,945	276,379	2.0
Ad Valorem Equivalent	13,146,566	13,222,945	76,379	0.6
Positions	244	247	3	1.2

Three new positions are added for FY 2001.

Sheriff				
Gross	214,824,688	233,985,324	19,160,636	8.9
Ad Valorem Equivalent	189,772,663	207,377,312	17,604,649	9.3
Positions	2,845	2,928	83	2.9

The Sheriff's budget includes the reserve and BCC funded items such as building and ground rentals. The Sheriff's Grants Fund and Law Enforcement Trust Fund are not included. There is a net increase of 83 positions for FY 2001 including sixteen Road Patrol Officers. \$8,425,269 is being carried forward from FY 2000 for ongoing projects including \$7,713,458 for the "ejustice" Project.

Supervisor of Elections				
Gross	3,356,198	3,573,698	217,500	6.5
Ad Valorem Equivalent	3,326,198	3,543,698	217,500	6.5
Positions	32	32	0	0.0

This budget includes the cost of a general election in November 2000.

Tax Collector				
Gross	18,502,000	19,176,000	674,000	3.6
Ad Valorem Equivalent	3,002,000	3,211,000	209,000	7.0
Positions	258	288	30	11.6

Seven positions were added in FY 2000. The FY 2001 budget includes twenty-three new positions.

Total Constitutional Officers				
Gross	\$278,670,190	\$300,180,628	\$21,510,438	7.7
Ad Valorem Equivalent	231,928,165	251,067,616	19,139,451	8.3
Positions	3,770	3,889	119	3.2

Grand Total BCC Departments/Agencies, Judicial and Constitutional Officers				
Gross	\$999,278,999	\$1,102,706,007	\$103,427,008	10.4
Ad Valorem Equivalent	508,032,109	555,903,078	47,870,969	9.4
Positions	8,858	9,159	301	3.4

Appropriations Summary Fiscal Years 1997 - 2001

Character	Actual 1997	Actual 1998	Actual 1999	Estimated 2000	Budget 2001
Personal Services	245,376,094	256,346,480	264,182,085	283,553,418	318,281,693
Operating Expenses	223,340,260	230,552,752	237,504,986	265,681,403	353,453,931
Capital Outlay (1)	228,083,648	164,671,794	163,631,813	211,566,169	520,391,853 (4)
Debt Service (2)	78,529,331	80,740,160	84,065,089	98,701,064	101,757,473
Grants & Aids	58,918,642	69,839,317	75,848,917	77,055,936	116,096,519 (5)
Non-Operating (3)	<u>517,541,874</u>	<u>542,925,533</u>	<u>505,367,947</u>	<u>504,418,884</u>	<u>1,015,422,017 (6)</u>
Total Gross Budget	<u><u>1,351,789,849</u></u>	<u><u>1,345,076,036</u></u>	<u><u>1,330,600,837</u></u>	<u><u>1,440,976,874</u></u>	<u><u>2,425,403,486</u></u>

(1) Capital Outlay includes capital projects as well as operating capital expenses.

(2) Debt Service includes lease purchases.

(3) Non-Operating includes transfers to Constitutional Officers for their operating, capital and debt service costs.

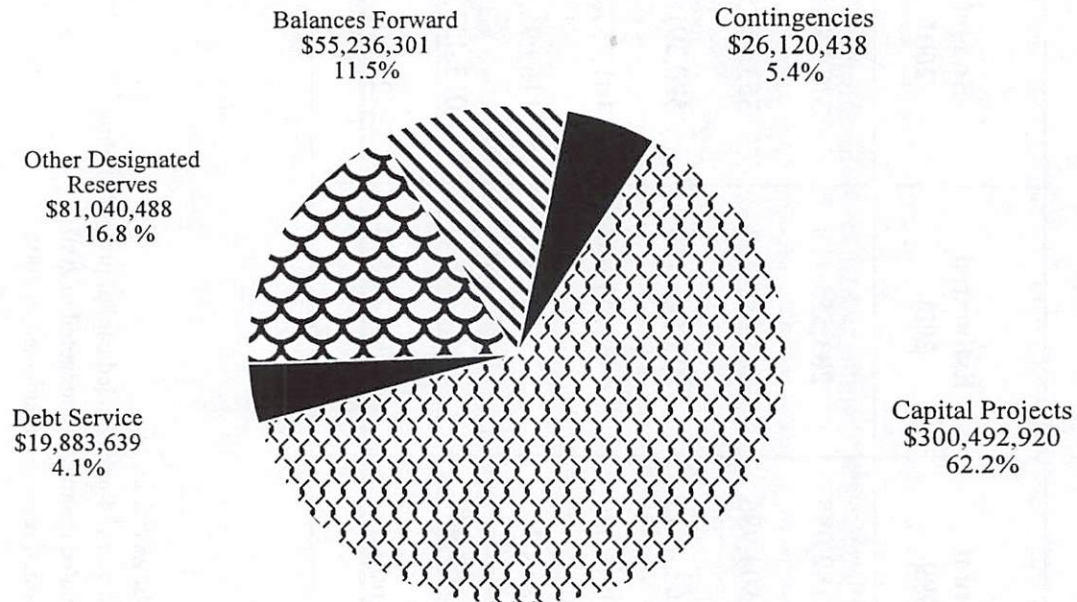
(4) The increase in FY 2001 Budget, compared to FY 2000 Estimated, is primarily due to carry forward of unexpended capital project funding.

(5) The increase in FY 2001 Budget, compared to FY 2000 Estimated, is primarily due to unexpended contracts rebudgeted in 2001.

(6) The increase in FY 2001 Budget, compared to FY 2000 Estimated, is primarily due to unexpended reserves rebudgeted in 2001.

Budgeted Reserves by Type

Total \$482,773,786



Contingencies

Contingency Reserves represent funds set aside to meet unanticipated needs that may arise during the normal course of County business.

Capital Projects

Capital Project Reserves represent funds set aside for capital improvement projects.

Debt Service

Debt Service Reserves represent funds set aside for future debt service payments in accordance with bond requirements.

Other Designated Reserves

Other Designated Reserves provide funds for a variety of specific potential needs; such as, economic development, tourist development, pollution recovery, or other program costs.

Reserves for Balances Forward

Reserves for Balances Forward represent funds to be carried forward to the subsequent fiscal year to pay operating expenses until property taxes are received.

Use of any of the above budgeted reserves requires approval of the Board of County Commissioners.

**FY 2001
Budgeted Reserves**

Fund	Contingency Reserves	Capital Projects	Debt Service	Designated Reserves	Balances Forward	Total
General	\$6,000,000			\$6,193,200 (1)	\$44,423,455	\$56,616,655
Natural Areas Stewardship & Management				3,089,669		3,089,669
South Lake Worth Inlet				26,800		26,800
Ag Reserve Land Management				250,000		250,000
Law Library	25,975					25,975
County Transportation Trust	200,000	\$58,450				258,450
Law Enforcement Trust		1,539,625				1,539,625
County Library	216,189				908,314	1,124,503
MSTD- Building	350,000	6,662,800				7,012,800
Tourist Development				21,797,434		21,797,434
Bond Waiver Program		289,119				289,119
Vessel Registration Fee Ord #88-40		579,852				579,852
School Impact Fees				11,019,025		11,019,025
E-911 Program	730,546					730,546
Drug Abuse Trust	349,009					349,009
Affordable Housing	449,085	2,602,607			105,134	3,156,826
Natural Areas Fund					1,654,582	1,654,582
HUD Supportive Housing				32,204		32,204
Housing & Community Development.	212,123	2,373,879				2,586,002
Intgovt'l Radio Comm. Program		884,983				884,983
MSBU Hydrant Rental Boca Raton	10,000				1,864	11,864
Fire - Rescue L/T Disability				3,885,821		3,885,821
Fire-Rescue MSTU	2,000,000				6,571,192	8,571,192
Aviation Battalion	495,078					495,078
Glades Fire MSTU	181,468				100,000	281,468
MSBU Hydrant Rental Riviera	3,000				9,567	12,567
1M Glades Hth Rev'84/DSR			\$85,000			85,000
30.73M Beach Acq Ref. '93 DSR			2,955,555			2,955,555
Capital Outlay		587,162		1,000,000		1,587,162
Highway Beautification				390,994		390,994
25M GO Rec/Cul 1999		1,377,029				1,377,029
150M GO Land Conservation 1999		41,897,243				41,897,243

**FY 2001
Budgeted Reserves**

Fund	Contingency Reserves	Capital Projects	Debt Service	Designated Reserves	Balances Forward	Total
233.6M Criminal Justice Facility		65,269				65,269
MSTU Districts A-E		4,544,330				4,544,330
Unincorporated Improvement		7,269,691				7,269,691
26.08M Crim. Just. Facility 94 CTF		636,604				636,604
Unit 11 Acquisition/Enhancement		429,832		4,069,670		4,499,502
50M ESL Acquisition		159,142				159,142
Stadium Fac. 1.2 M Capital Improvement				141,824		141,824
Stadium Fac. 29M Rev Bond				43		43
9.375M Non Ad Valorem		116,475				116,475
26.3M Park & Rec Fac Ser96		23,876	249,764			273,640
Sheriff Vehicle Loan		105,698				105,698
Sunshine Loan 800MZ Radio		673,909				673,909
10.47M Airport Center Acq.		68,239				68,239
N. County Govt'l Ctr Expansion		1,216,509				1,216,509
32.7M Improv. Constr. Trust		260,946				260,946
15.175M Judicial Garage Acquisition		63,168				63,168
Transportation Improvement		87,150,831		15,939,212	1,330,529	104,420,572
Road Impact Fees Areas A-R		79,550,852				79,550,852
30M Park Bond		98,586				98,586
Beach Improvement		58,121				58,121
Law Enforcement/Impact Fees		2,240,889				2,240,889
Fire-Rescue Improvement		965,045			6,791	971,836
Fire-Rescue Impact Fees		1,218,477			124,873	1,343,350
Park Improvement		1,072,437		6,853,849		7,926,286
Park Impact Fees		16,158,409				16,158,409
Public Building Improvement		46,503				46,503
Public Building Impact Fees		5,658,352				5,658,352
Library Improvement		146,807				146,807
Library Expansion Program		461,569				461,569
Library Impact Fees		3,933,424				3,933,424
Water Utilities	2,000,000	4,655,638	958,000	1,000,000		8,613,638

**FY 2001
Budgeted Reserves**

Fund	Contingency Reserves	Capital Projects	Debt Service	Designated Reserves	Balances Forward	Total
Airports	7,091,557	22,118,144	15,635,320	1,428,089		46,273,110
Transportation Authority				335,324		335,324
Southwinds Golf Course	100,000	452,399				552,399
Okecheelee Golf Course	99,546	20,000				119,546
Fleet Management				1,068,150		1,068,150
Property and Casualty				2,500,058		2,500,058
Risk Mgmt.	5,322,608					5,322,608
Information Systems Services	275,000					275,000
Graphics	9,254			19,122		28,376
Total	\$26,120,438	\$300,492,920	\$19,883,639	\$81,040,488	\$55,236,301	\$482,773,786

(1) Includes Reserve for Economic Development \$1,803,018, Pollution Recovery Reserve \$1,094,940, Reserve for Insurance Claims \$100,000, Reserve for Contingency Disaster \$200,000, Reserve for Handicap Awareness \$5,984, and a Reserve for Sheriff \$1,500,000. Other reserves include the HUD Fair Housing Reserve \$316,998, Fair Employment Contract \$142,398, Towing Business Reserve \$288,500, Vehicle For Hire Reserve \$162,659, and a Reserve for New Projects \$130,000. Also included are the Reserve for Channel 20 Program Revenues \$169,383, Law Enforcement Planning Council \$122,017, Moving Ordinance \$88,930, and Community Court Program \$68,373.

FY 2001 Position Summary by Department

Department	Adopted FY 2000	Estimated FY 2000	Additions	Deletions	Transfers	Budget FY 2001
<u>Board of County Commissioners</u>						
Airports	136	136	1			137
Community Services	443	426				426
County Administration	13	13				13
County Attorney	57	56	3			59
County Commission	29	29				29
County Cooperative Extension Service	40	39				39
County Library	332	332	22			354
Employee Relations & Personnel	36	36				36
Engineering & Public Works	449	451	5			456
Environmental Resources Management	113	113	5			118
Facilities Development & Operations	396	398	12			410
Financial Management & Budget	42	41	1			42
Fire-Rescue	952	952	52			1,004
Housing & Community Development	40	41				41
Information Systems Services	176	168	5			173
Internal Auditor	12	12				12
Medical Examiner	16	16	1			17
Metropolitan Planning Organization	10	10				10
Palm Tran	2	2	2			4
Parks & Recreation	501	499	27			526
Planning, Zoning & Building	338	338	30			368
Public Affairs	49	49	1			50
Public Safety	242	244	5			249
Purchasing	43	43	1			44
Risk Management	36	36				36
Tourist Development	4	4				4
Water Utilities	411	411	5			416
Non-Departmental:						
Criminal Justice Commission	13	14				14
Economic Development	6	7				7
Equal Opportunity	12	12				12
Housing Finance Authority	2	2				2
Small Business Assistance	8	8				8
Total BCC	4,959	4,938	178	0	0	5,116
Constitutional Officers:						
Clerk of the Court	391	391	3			394
Judicial	145	146	8			154
Property Appraiser	244	244	3			247
Sheriff	2,845	2,835	93			2,928
Supervisor of Elections	32	32				32
Tax Collector	258	265	23			288
Total Constitutional Officers	3,915	3,913	130	0	0	4,043
Grand Total	<u>8,874</u>	<u>8,851</u>	<u>308</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9,159</u>

Budgeted Position History by Department

Department	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
<u>Board of County Commissioners</u>					
Airports	133	133	134	136	137
Community Services	391	412	448	443	426
County Administration	13	13	13	13	13
County Attorney	56	57	57	57	59
County Commission	29	29	29	29	29
County Cooperative Extension Service	34	38	39	40	39
County Library	317	317	326	332	354
Employee Relations & Personnel	36	36	36	36	36
Engineering & Public Works	442	441	444	449	456
Environmental Resources Management	101	103	107	113	118
Facilities Development & Operations	370	381	386	396	410
Financial Management & Budget	40	40	40	42	42
Fire-Rescue	828	862	885	952	1,004
Housing & Community Development	37	39	40	40	41
Information Systems Services	151	151	167	176	173
Internal Auditor	12	10	11	12	12
Medical Examiner	14	14	15	16	17
Metropolitan Planning Organization	10	10	10	10	10
Palm Tran	2	2	2	2	4
Parks & Recreation	439	449	473	501	526
Planning, Zoning & Building	331	330	334	338	368
Public Affairs	48	48	49	49	50
Public Safety	222	229	238	242	249
Purchasing	44	43	43	43	44
Risk Management	30	32	33	36	36
Tourist Development	8	4	4	4	4
Water Utilities	414	411	411	411	416
Non-Departmental:					
Criminal Justice Commission	16	19	10	13	14
Economic Development	5	5	5	6	7
Equal Opportunity	11	11	12	12	12
Housing Finance Authority	2	2	2	2	2
Small Business Assistance	7	8	8	8	8
Total BCC	4,593	4,679	4,811	4,959	5,116
Constitutional Officers:					
Clerk of the Court	391	395	386	391	394
Judicial	122	121	130	145	154
Property Appraiser	233	239	239	244	247
Sheriff	2,706	2,681	2,747	2,845	2,928
Supervisor of Elections	32	32	32	32	32
Tax Collector	252	255	258	258	288
Total Constitutional Officers	3,736	3,723	3,792	3,915	4,043
Grand Total	<u>8,329</u>	<u>8,402</u>	<u>8,603</u>	<u>8,874</u>	<u>9,159</u>



Section D

Capital Budget

James
Gibson

Capital Improvement Program

Capital Improvement Program: What is it and why do we have one?

County government provides needed and desired urban services to the public. In order to provide these services, the County must furnish and maintain capital facilities and equipment, such as airports, roads, and parks. The capital improvement program is a proposed schedule for the expenditure of funds to acquire or construct these needed improvements over the next six-year period. It represents a comprehensive and direct statement of the physical development policies of the County. The program has great significance in that it touches the life of each County resident and visitor through the provision of health, safety, transportation, recreation, and other services upon which we all depend.

Purpose and Benefits of Capital Programming

Capital Programming:

1. Provides a means for coordinating and consolidating various departmental requests, thereby preventing duplication of projects and equipment.
2. Establishes a system of examining and prioritizing the needs of the County assuring that the most essential improvements are provided first.
3. Provides an important implementation device for growth management.
4. Allows sufficient time for investigation of project financing and implementation measures, and proper technical design.
5. Coordinates physical with financial planning, allowing maximum benefit from available public funds.
6. Helps provide an equitable distribution of public improvements throughout the County.

Development of the Capital Improvement Program

Only projects that meet the definition of a capital improvement are included in the Capital Improvement Program. Capital improvements are defined as physical assets, constructed or purchased, that have a minimum cost of \$25,000 and an expected useful life in excess of one year.

Examples of typical capital improvements include:

- a. Road construction and improvements.
- b. New and expanded physical facilities for the community.
- c. Large scale rehabilitation or replacement of existing facilities.
- d. Purchase of equipment items that have a relatively long period of usefulness.
- e. The cost of engineering or architectural studies and services relative to the improvement.
- f. The acquisition of land for a community facility such as a park, highway, library, airport, etc.

Each year, the program is prepared from project requests submitted on special forms by the various departments and agencies of the County. The forms require a project description, justification, cost estimates, statement of impact on the County's annual operating budget, and an implementation schedule. Concurrently, with the preparation of the project requests, information concerning the financial resources available to the County is prepared by the Office of Financial Management and Budget.

After compilation of the requests, projects are reviewed and ranked by the Capital Projects Review Committee, composed of staff members from County Administration, the County's Engineering Department, and the Office of Financial Management and Budget. This Committee's ranking, along with available funding, form the basis of the program recommended.

The program recommended by the County Administrator is used by the Board of County Commissioners to develop the annual budget which becomes effective October 1st of each year. The first year of the Six-Year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) is formally adopted by the Board as the Capital Budget with the following five years showing projected, but unfunded, requirements. The CIP is an important tool for implementing the County's Comprehensive Plan. The Board of County Commissioners use the CIP to analyze the County's fiscal capability to finance and construct capital improvements.

Responsibilities in Program Preparation and Implementation

The Capital Improvement Program, by virtue of its comprehensive character, necessarily involves the full realm of County operations. The County Administrator, Departments, Boards, and the County Commission must coordinate their actions to accomplish a successful program for improving the community.

Operating Departments: The key role in the initial stages of capital programming falls upon the operating departments and department heads. By virtue of their technical knowledge and experience in the individual fields, it becomes their responsibility to initiate project requests and develop a program that states the need of each project as well as its relative importance in the department's program.

Office of Financial Management and Budget: The Office of Financial Management and Budget (OFMB) provides information concerning the County's past, present, and future financial resources. OFMB prepares and distributes the package used by departments and agencies submitting requests. As the program develops, OFMB assists in the review and evaluation of project submissions and guides the administration of the program through its function of budget control and formulating changes in basic fiscal policies. OFMB coordinates the review by the Capital Project Review Committee and its ranking of projects. OFMB prepares the Six Year Capital Improvement Program for submission to and adoption by the Board of County Commissioners.

Engineering and Facilities Development & Operations Departments: In providing staff assistance these Departments have the following responsibilities in the capital programming process:

1. Provides assistance, if needed, in the preparation of requests.
2. Receives and reviews the cost projections in the requests.
3. Provides information and assistance to the Office of Financial Management and Budget in the analysis of the County's financial requirements.
4. Provides assistance to the County Administrator, County Commission, and staff in preparing the Commission adopted program.

The Capital Projects Review Committee: The Capital Projects Review Committee has the following responsibilities in the capital programming process.

1. Consultation with various submitting departments concerning their individual submissions.
2. Examination of the entire program with the objectives of establishing the urgency and benefit of the projects and the proper sequence of programming the projects in relation to the current and projected financial resources.
3. Establishment of priorities and recommendation of a program with suggested or possible means of financing indicated.
4. Submission of a recommended program for Commission action. The deliberations of the Capital Projects Review Committee must be predicated on the objective of best providing for the health, safety, welfare, and convenience of the public. Its members are in a position to have a thorough awareness of community needs and the limited financial resources available to satisfy those needs.

Thus, in capital programming, the recommended program must be a statement of relative community needs conditioned by the availability of the resources to finance them.

County Commission: While departments, boards, and committees play a very significant role in the capital improvement programming process, the ultimate success of the program rests with the County Commission. Only Commissioners, as elected officials, can authorize the expenditure of public funds, in this case by adopting

the first year of the capital improvement program as that fiscal year's capital budget. Therefore, the final priorities placed on community needs and the subsequent satisfaction of those needs are a matter of legislative decision and control.

Priority Ranking

Criteria for establishing the prioritization of capital project proposals are established in the Capital Improvement Element of the Comprehensive Plan in Objective 1.4. The criteria address issues such as why the project is needed and what type of service the project will support. Other criteria included in the objective deal with the physical location of the project identified as Coastal high-hazard areas or Revitalization and Redevelopment areas. In addition, each proposal is identified by one of the following Growth Management Tiers:

Urban/Suburban	Exurban	Rural	Glades	Agricultural Reserve
----------------	---------	-------	--------	----------------------

Why a Project is Needed: The following is a list of acceptable reasons why a project is needed:

1. Correct public hazards;
2. Eliminate existing deficiencies as described by the minimum levels of service;
3. Provide capacity for developments that have received a determination as a Committed Development when such developments are within the Urban Service Area;
4. Maintain levels of service as new growth occurs;
5. Increase existing levels of service to desired levels of service;
6. Provide for the renewal and replacement of, and improvement to, existing public infrastructure and physical assets; and
7. Implement the Goals, Objectives, and Policies or other Plan Elements.

Type of Service the Project will Provide: The following is a list of service categories:

1. Essential projects are directly related to protecting the immediate health and safety of citizens from an existing or imminent hazard. An example would be an expenditure request which responds to a danger arising from an imminent bridge failure. Essential services shall be provided throughout the County.
2. Necessary projects are directly related to maintaining the level of service for concurrency items mandated by State law and Fire-Rescue services. Examples include expenditure requests which are necessary to meet the minimum level of service standards for concurrency regarding roadway, mass transit, potable water, wastewater, solid waste, stormwater protection, recreation/open space, and fire-rescue. Necessary services shall be provided throughout the County.
3. Desirable projects are related to enhancing the desirability of Palm Beach County as a place to live.

Examples include expenditure requests for libraries and roadway beautification.

Physical Location: Policy requires that projects that correct service and infrastructure deficiencies within the Revitalization and Redevelopment Overlay in unincorporated Palm Beach County receive “special consideration” in establishment of the project priority. Special consideration gives these projects top priority consideration within each of the following prioritization categories: essential, necessary, and desirable.

Growth Management Tiers: The Urban/Suburban Tier shall be given the highest priority within the category of Desirable, followed by the Exurban Tier, and then the Rural Tier. Policy restricts use of public funds for infrastructure expansion or improvements in Coastal high-hazard areas unless such funds are necessary to:

1. Provide services to existing development;
2. Provide adequate evacuation in the event of an emergency; or
3. Provide for recreational needs and other appropriate water-dependent uses.

Relationships Between the Operating and Capital Budgets

There are many features that distinguish Palm Beach County's operating budget from the capital budget. The operating budget includes expenses that are generally of a recurring nature and are appropriated for one year only. It provides for the provision of all County services, but does not result in major physical assets for the County. Year to year, changes in the operating budget are expected to be fairly stable, and represent incremental changes in the cost of doing business, in the size of the County, and in the types and levels of services provided. Resources for the operating budget are generally provided by taxes, user fees, and inter-governmental payments that generally recur from year to year.

The capital budget, on the other hand, includes one-time costs for projects that may last several years. The projects result in major physical assets in the County. Resources for the capital budget are generally provided by bond proceeds, impact fees, grants, and taxes.

In spite of these differences, the operating and capital budgets are closely linked. The most obvious connection is the fact that the operating budget assumes the cost of maintaining and operating new facilities that are built under the capital budget.

Operational needs often drive the capital budget. For example, major expansion requirements in the FY 2001 capital budget are roads, parks, water treatment plants, and airport expansion, which were necessitated by continued population growth and the County's role in providing these basic services to its citizens.

Some capital improvements will actually decrease maintenance costs, such as the replacement of fire trucks and water lines or the reconstruction of roads. Long term operations and maintenance costs resulting from the six-year capital improvement program are addressed in the CIP document which is published separately.

Capital Improvement Budget Summary

The FY 2001 capital improvement budget has appropriations totaling \$921.1 million. The capital improvement program is financed primarily through bonds, impact fees, balance brought forward and taxes. A detailed capital project listing is contained in the capital improvement program document, published separately. Some of the highlights of the capital improvement program include:

General Government/Criminal Justice/Environmental Lands & Beaches - These projects include amounts budgeted for general government buildings including land acquisition, design and construction. The FY 2001 budget is \$291.1 million and includes various criminal justice facilities, telephone systems, courthouse improvements, a 800 Mhz trunked radio system, data processing systems and equipment, environmentally sensitive land purchases, beach re-nourishment, and other general government capital projects.

Fire-Rescue - These projects total \$21.1 million and include two new stations, completion of five others, improvements to existing fire stations, a 800 Mhz trunked radio system, and a computer aided dispatch system.

Libraries - These projects primarily consist of one growth related branch expansion, land purchases for future branch expansions, and improvements to existing branches for a total of \$7.6 million.

Parks & Recreation - These projects include various parks and park improvements financed by the \$30 million Park Development Bonds, \$26.3 million Park and Recreational Facility Bonds, \$25 million General Obligation Recreation/Cultural Bonds, and Impact Fees. Park projects are budgeted for \$85.1 million in FY 2001.

Roads - These projects total \$267.2 million and consist of right-of-way acquisition and design and construction of various County roads. The majority of the projects are those identified in the County's Five Year Road Program as adopted by the Board of County Commissioners.

Street & Drainage Improvements - These projects total \$13.3 million and are largely for infrastructure improvements to County maintained bridges, culverts, and other street pavement, curbing and canal drainage projects.

Airports - Capital projects budgeted by Airports include design for a new terminal, land acquisition, and additional taxiway and terminal improvements. These projects total \$66.2 million.

Water Utilities - These projects total \$146.9 million including water and wastewater treatment plants, system improvements, and the expansion of various existing facilities.

Mass Transit - These projects total \$22.7 million and are primarily for equipment and replacement busses.

FY 2001 Capital Budget Capital Projects by Type

Project Type	Actual FY 1999	Budget FY 2000	Estimated FY 2000	Budget FY 2001
Criminal Justice	\$2,096,857	\$10,520,956	\$725,571	\$11,803,904
Environmental Lands & Beaches	12,023,933	116,196,686	39,841,059	86,575,123
Fire-Rescue	1,736,853	12,784,311	1,507,141	21,058,287
General Government	21,053,907	107,511,429	18,027,212	192,730,579
Libraries	325,212	5,867,291	1,058,391	7,644,859
Parks and Recreation	19,956,655	89,705,170	22,764,938	85,061,112
Roads	50,239,613	221,670,278	37,263,342	267,190,299
Streets & Drainage (MSTU's)	1,659,881	10,383,460	1,083,308	13,313,503
Airports	38,592,326	85,915,992	67,487,271	66,240,443
Water Utilities	50,296,843	143,916,407	43,685,000	146,870,638
Mass Transportation	7,924,675	21,820,016	2,014,808	22,658,882
Total	\$205,906,755	\$826,291,996	\$235,458,041	\$921,147,629



Section E
Debt Service

Section 1

Page 2 of 2

Debt Service Overview

This section of the Budget Document provides comprehensive information regarding Palm Beach County's Debt Service (principal and interest related to long-term debt) for FY 2001, and in future years.

Summary of Outstanding Bond Issues and Installment Debt

The table on pages E-2 and E-3 shows that there are currently thirty-two County bond issues. Seven are General Obligation issues, seventeen are Non-Self Supporting Revenue bonds, and eight are Self-Supporting Enterprise Issues. At original issue, total debt is \$1,346.8 million. Including Solid Waste Authority, the total outstanding debt includes thirty-eight issues with an original issue value of \$1,800.0 million.

Debt Service Summary by Function FY 2001

The table on page E-4 shows that the FY 2001 funding requirement is \$99.5 million for County debt. This amount includes interest payments, principal, and fiscal charges on the debt.

Future Debt Service Requirements After FY 2001

The table on page E-5 summarizes Debt Service requirements after FY 2001, based on currently outstanding County bond issues and other debt. The amounts are as follows:

FY 2002	-	\$ 99.6 million
FY 2003	-	\$ 93.2 million
FY 2004	-	\$ 93.1 million
FY 2005	-	\$ 91.9 million
FY 2006	-	\$ 91.7 million
Future	-	\$743.3 million

Debt Service Ratios

Page E-6 provides a variety of statistical information, expressing the County's Debt Service in terms of ratios. Based on these ratios, Palm Beach County is in a healthy debt capacity position.

**Summary of Outstanding Bond Issues and Installment Debt
as of October 1, 2000**

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Amount Issued</u>	<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding</u>
<u>General Obligation Debt</u>					
50M ESL Bonds, Series 1991	Acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands	\$50,000,000	10/15/91	10/01/06	\$4,630,000
50M ESL Bonds, Series 1994	Acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands	50,000,000	12/20/94	12/01/14	12,480,000
Refunding Bonds, Series 1993	Refund 30M Park issue 1987 for Countywide regional park improvements	23,375,000	06/15/93	07/01/02	6,230,000
Refunding Bonds, Series 1994B	Refund outstanding Bond issue for acquisition and improvement of beach and park sites and acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands	57,440,000	02/01/94	07/01/11	43,050,000
Refunding Bonds, Series 1998	Refund portion of Series 1991 & 1994 GO Bonds for acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands	45,625,000	04/01/98	12/01/14	43,755,000
25M Bonds, Series 1999A	Acquisition, Construction, and/or Capital Improvements to Recreation & Cultural Facilities	25,000,000	10/01/99	08/01/19	24,025,000
75M Bonds, Series 1999B	Acquisition of Environmentally Sensitive Lands, Water Resources, Greenways, Agriculture Lands & Open Spaces	<u>75,000,000</u>	11/01/99	08/01/19	<u>71,685,000</u>
Total - General Obligation Bonds		<u>\$326,440,000</u>			<u>\$205,855,000</u>
<u>Non Self-Supporting Revenue Bonds</u>					
Glades Health Facility Bonds	Construction and improvements to a Health Department Clinic in the Glades	\$1,000,000	12/28/84	09/01/04	\$295,000
Pooled Financing (Sunshine Pool - 2 issues)	Land acquisition; construction and improvements to various general government and Fire Rescue buildings	50,875,000	05/01/87	05/01/16	22,885,000
		10,000,000	05/31/88	07/01/04	3,565,000
Criminal Justice Facilities Bonds-Series 1990	Construction of Judicial Center and Detention Facility	233,620,000	06/15/90	06/01/15	37,915,000
Airport Centre Rev Bonds-1992	Purchase Airport Centre Building Complex	10,470,000	11/01/92	08/01/13	7,940,000
Crim Justice Fac Refunding Bonds-Series 1993	Partial refunding of 233M issue series 1990 for construction of CJC facilities	117,485,000	05/15/93	06/01/11	114,970,000
Revenue Refunding Bonds-1993	Refund Series 1986 Public Improv. Bonds	26,515,000	04/01/93	10/01/06	13,910,000
Admin Complex Rev Ref-1993	Refund Public Building Series 1986	22,245,000	05/05/93	06/01/11	15,690,000
Beach Acquisition Rev Ref-1993	Refund Beach Acquisition Series 1986	30,730,000	08/12/93	11/01/07	19,350,000
Crim Justice Facilities Bonds - Series 1994	Construction of Criminal Justice Facilities	26,380,000	04/01/94	06/01/15	21,705,000
Public Improvement Rec. Fac. Rev Bonds, Series 1994	Construction and development of a public Golf Course	8,585,000	07/15/94	07/01/14	7,170,000
Public Improvement Rev. Bonds, Series 1995	Judicial Center Parking Facilities	15,175,000	12/01/95	11/01/15	13,150,000
Stadium Facilities Construction of Revenue Bond, Series 1997	Spring Training Baseball Stadium	28,010,000	12/01/96	12/01/16	25,250,000
Criminal Justice Fac. Refunding Bonds, Series 1997	Partial refunding of 233M issue series 1990 for construction of CJC facilities	32,775,000	08/01/97	06/01/13	32,655,000

**Summary of Outstanding Bond Issues and Installment Debt
as of October 1, 2000**

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Amount Issued</u>	<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding</u>
Parks & Recreation Fac. Revenue Bonds, Series 1996	Acquisition & Construction of Parks & Recreation Facilities	26,300,000	09/01/96	11/01/16	23,770,000
Revenue Improvement Bonds, Series 1997	Construction of N. County Courthouse and Sheriff's Motor Pool	22,425,000	12/01/97	12/01/17	20,930,000
Sunshine Pool Loan, Series 2000	Purchase and construction of 800MHz Radio System & Supervisor of Elections Building	20,280,000	08/04/00	08/01/20	20,280,000
Total - Non Self-Supporting Revenue Bonds		682,870,000			401,430,000
Self-Supporting Revenue Bonds					
Water & Sewer Revenue Series 1985	Provide funding for buyout of South Palm Beach Utilities	\$18,645,000	06/13/85	10/01/11	\$13,745,000
Water & Sewer Revenue Series 1993A	Provide funding for capital expansion of existing water & sewer systems	15,000,000	08/31/93	10/01/13	12,325,000
Water & Sewer Revenue Refunding Series 1993B	Defease portion of series 1989 callable 10/1/98 in the amount of \$27,183,000	29,875,000	08/31/93	10/01/09	26,375,000
Water & Sewer Revenue Series 1995	Provide funding for a portion of construction of certain addition to water & wastewater fac.	54,650,000	11/01/95	10/01/11	49,725,000
Water & Wastewater Revenue Series 1998	Provide funding to assist in financing five year CIP	30,000,000	06/01/98	10/01/17	28,710,000
Airport System Subordinated Indebtedness, Series 1989	Provide funding to pay expenses of Series 1991 Refunding Bonds	3,850,000	06/01/89	10/01/10	2,965,000
Airport System, Series 1991	Refund portion of Series 1984	94,815,000	09/30/91	10/01/10	91,495,000
Airport System, Series 1992	Refund Series 1984; Improvements to Palm Beach International Airport	90,690,000	02/01/92	10/01/14	59,380,000
Sub-total-Direct County Self-Supporting Debt		337,525,000			284,720,000
Solid Waste Authority Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1992	Refund portion of Series 1989; Retire 1991 bond anticipation note, provide capital funding	58,510,000	11/24/92	11/01/09	38,390,000
Solid Waste Authority Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1997	Refund a portion of Series 1984 Bonds	266,590,000	03/15/97	12/01/10	245,855,000
Solid Waste Authority Revenue Bonds, Series 1997	To fund a portion of the escrow for the refunding of Series 1984 Bonds	33,885,000	03/15/97	10/01/11	33,885,000
Solid Waste Authority Note Payable 1997	To refund a portion of Series 1984 Bonds and terminate swap with AIG	38,565,000	03/15/97	10/01/00	9,605,000
Solid Waste Authority Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1998A	Refunding Bonds \$2,165,000 current interest bonds and \$34,240,432 Capital Appreciation Bonds	36,405,432	08/01/98	10/01/08	36,405,432
Solid Waste Authority Revenue Refunding Bonds, Taxable Series 1998B	Refunding Bonds	19,170,000	08/01/98	10/01/02	13,715,000
Sub-Total Solid Waste Authority		453,125,432			377,855,432
Total - Combined Self-Supporting Revenue Bonds		\$790,650,432			\$662,575,432
Sub-Total - All County Direct Budgetary Controlled Debt		\$1,346,835,000			\$892,005,000
Total - Combined All Debts		\$1,799,960,432			\$1,269,860,432

Note: Solid Waste Authority is responsible for the issuance and control of their debt requirements. As a result of a change in State law, the Palm Beach County Board of County Commissioners now has oversight responsibility over the Solid Waste Authority and accordingly, the Solid Waste Authority is now included in the County's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

**Debt Service Summary by Function
FY 2001**

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>General Government</u>	<u>Physical Environment</u>	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>Principal</u>
25M GO Bonds, 1999	\$2,086,548	\$1,296,548			\$790,000
150M GO Bonds, 1999	6,050,618	3,610,618			2,440,000
45.62M GO Ref Bonds, 1998	2,431,854	2,031,854			400,000
50M ESL GO Bonds, 1994	2,516,461	721,461			1,795,000
23.375M GO Ref Bonds, 1993	3,333,005	298,005			3,035,000
50M ESL GO Bonds, 1991	2,563,665	348,665			2,215,000
59.39M GO Ref Bonds, 1994	4,768,570	2,073,570			2,695,000
28.01M Stadium Fac Rev Bonds, 1996	2,243,524	1,248,524			995,000
26.3M Parks & Rec Fac Rev Bonds, 1996	2,108,437	1,193,437			915,000
1M Glades Health Facility	84,750	14,750			70,000
10.47M Airport Centre Rev Bonds, 1992	893,775	463,775			430,000
22.425M Rev Improvement Bonds, 1997	1,738,411	943,411			795,000
15.175M Jud Ctr Prkg Fac Rev Bonds, 1995	1,201,967	626,967			575,000
8.585M Pub Impr Rec Fac Rev Bonds, 1994	763,655	408,655			355,000
30.73M Beach Acq Rev Ref Bonds, 1993	2,958,055	913,055			2,045,000
79.24M Convention Center Rev Bonds, 2000	2,113,496	2,113,496			0
26.515M Rev Ref Bonds, 1993	2,757,555	707,555			2,050,000
233.6M Crim Justice Fac Rev Bonds, 1990	2,730,180	2,730,180			0
117.485M CJC Ref Bonds, 1993	14,085,820	6,060,820			8,025,000
26.38M CJC Completion Bonds, 1994	2,222,515	1,262,515			960,000
32.775M CJC Ref Bonds, 1997	1,878,213	1,878,213			0
22.245M Adm Complex Rev Ref Bonds, 1993	1,907,355	807,355			1,100,000
81.155M Sunshine Pool (1)	5,214,862	2,304,862			2,910,000
Water Utilities Bonds (2)	14,759,000		\$6,613,000		8,146,000
Airport Bonds (3)	16,045,601			\$10,445,601	5,600,000
SUB-TOTAL DIRECT COUNTY	99,457,892	34,058,291	6,613,000	10,445,601	48,341,000
Solid Waste Authority (4)	40,509,599		17,933,766		22,575,833
Total Combined	\$139,967,491	\$34,058,291	\$24,546,766	\$10,445,601	\$70,916,833

NOTE: The expenditures included in the General Government column represent only interest payments and fiscal charges on general obligation and non self-supporting debt.

The expenditures in the Physical Environment and the Transportation columns represent interest payments and fiscal charges on self-supporting debt. Water Utilities budgets the October 1 principal and interest projected in the current year; however, for financial statement purposes, it is recorded in the year of payment. Solid Waste Authority is added due to reporting entity concept.

The expenditures included in the Principal column represent payments of principal only for any County bonds.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Three borrowings | (3) Two borrowings |
| (2) Four borrowings | (4) Six borrowings |

**Future Debt Service Requirements
After FY 2001**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>General Obligation</u>	<u>Non Self- Supporting Revenue</u>	<u>Self- Supporting Revenue</u>	<u>Sub-Total Direct County Debt</u>	<u>Solid Waste Authority</u>	<u>Total Debt</u>
2002	\$23,735,700	\$42,809,314	\$30,095,921	\$96,640,935	\$40,509,315	\$137,150,250
2003	20,317,546	42,727,158	30,116,883	93,161,587	40,510,637	133,672,224
2004	20,410,561	42,622,249	30,029,599	93,062,409	40,507,953	133,570,362
2005	20,328,391	41,423,744	30,131,643	91,883,778	40,511,858	132,395,636
2006	20,313,183	41,328,799	30,027,383	91,669,365	40,512,026	132,181,391
Future	<u>172,444,536</u>	<u>344,822,451</u>	<u>226,080,832</u>	<u>743,347,819</u>	<u>267,427,101</u>	<u>1,010,774,920</u>
Total	<u>\$277,549,917</u>	<u>\$555,733,715</u>	<u>\$376,482,261</u>	<u>\$1,209,765,893</u>	<u>\$469,978,890</u>	<u>\$1,679,744,783</u>

Note: This table includes only principal and interest on currently outstanding bond issues including certain installment purchases payable.

General Obligation Debt refers to tax supported bond issues.

Non Self-Supporting Revenue Debt refers to those bond issues and other debt which are supported from specific revenue sources other than property taxes or enterprise earnings. Examples of this category would include pledges of gas taxes, sales tax revenue, State revenue sharing or other non ad valorem revenues.

Self-Supporting Debt refers to the bonds of the County's enterprise operations which generate sufficient revenues to satisfy their own debt service needs. This category includes the County Airport and Water Utilities. Solid Waste Authority (another Enterprise operation) is added due to the reporting entity concept.

Debt Service Ratios

Ratios

The table on page E-7 describes various debt ratios used to present and analyze the debt position and capabilities of the County.

Net Tax Supported Debt to Taxable Property Values

The first significant ratio is the ratio of net tax supported debt to taxable property values. This ratio indicates the proportion of tax supported debt (general obligation or voted debt), net of any debt service reserves, to the taxable values that can be assessed to support that debt.

Ratios in the range of 3% to 5% are considered acceptable. Palm Beach County currently has a ratio of 0.26%.

Net Tax Supported Debt per Capita

The second significant ratio is net tax supported debt per capita. This ratio indicates the net amount of tax support debt per person in the County.

Generally, per capita debt ratios of \$300 to \$500 are considered acceptable. Palm Beach County currently has a ratio of less than \$200 per person for outstanding bond issues.

Other Ratios

Two other significant ratios are the ratio of the annual debt service on tax supported debt to total government operating expenses; and, the ratio of the annual debt service on non-self-supporting revenue bonds to total governmental operating expenses.

These ratios indicate what proportion of the annual budget is going to debt service for governmental operations. The desirable budget sum of these two ratios should be less than 10%. Palm Beach County's ratios sum to 9.0% for FY 2001 with a projected decrease to 6.6% by FY 2005.

Restriction on Future Issuance on Non-Ad Valorem Debt

The County has covenanted in each fiscal year that its total non-self supporting debt service shall not exceed 50% of the non-ad valorem revenues of the County. Additionally, the County has covenanted that the aggregate principal amount of non-self supporting debt bearing a variable interest rate will not exceed 25% of the aggregate principal amount of non-self supporting debt.

These ratios for the FY 2001 Budget are 17.2% and 11.5%, respectively and decline over the next 5 years.

In summary, Palm Beach County continues to be in a very strong debt capacity position and has untapped borrowing power for the future.

Debt Service Data

	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Projected	FY 2001 Projected	FY 2002 Projected	FY 2003 Projected	FY 2004 Projected	FY 2005 Projected
Tax Supported debt (Net)	\$119,835,000	\$205,855,000	\$192,485,000	\$178,415,000	\$167,030,000	\$155,030,000	\$142,540,000
Taxable Values (in \$1000's)	\$67,459,795	\$72,097,870	\$74,467,059	\$77,467,059	\$80,467,059	\$83,467,059	\$86,467,059
Ratio of Net Tax Supported Debt to Taxable Values	0.18%	0.29%	0.26%	0.23%	0.21%	0.19%	0.16%
Population Estimates	1,042,198	1,062,400	1,082,140	1,102,240	1,122,420	1,142,560	1,162,700
Net Tax Supported Debt per Capita	\$115	\$194	\$178	\$162	\$149	\$136	\$123
General Operating Expenditures	\$654,000,248	\$694,875,264	\$738,304,967	\$784,449,028	\$833,477,092	\$885,569,410	\$940,917,499
Annual Debt Service Tax Supported Debt	\$17,148,978	\$23,374,913	\$23,735,300	\$23,735,700	\$20,317,546	\$20,410,561	\$20,328,391
Ratio of Annual Debt Service on Tax Supported Debt to General Operating Expenditures	2.6%	3.4%	3.2%	3.0%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%
Annual Debt Service Non Self- Supporting Revenue Bond Debt	\$42,326,337	\$44,632,570	\$42,919,747	\$42,809,314	\$42,727,158	\$42,622,249	\$41,423,744
Ratio of Annual Debt Service on Non Self-Supporting Revenue Bond Debt to General Operating Expenditures	6.5%	6.4%	5.8%	5.5%	5.1%	4.8%	4.4%
Non Ad Valorem Revenues	\$243,319,443	\$244,500,000	\$249,390,000	\$256,871,700	\$264,577,851	\$272,515,186	\$280,690,642
Ratio of Annual Debt Service Non Self-Supporting Revenue Bond Debt to Non Ad Valorem Revenues	17.4%	18.3%	17.2%	16.7%	16.1%	15.6%	14.8%
Ratio of Variable Rate Non Self- Supporting Debt to Total Non Self-Supporting Debt	6.5%	11.6%	11.5%	11.4%	11.3%	11.1%	11.3%



Section F

Appendices

Section 1
Appendix

Glossary

Ad Valorem Tax	A tax levied on the assessed value of real or tangible personal property. Also known as "Property Tax."
Aggregate Millage Rate	The sum of all ad valorem taxes levied by the governing body of a county for countywide purposes excluding voted debt, plus ad valorem taxes levied for any district dependent to the governing body, divided by the total taxable value of the county, converted to a millage rate. Expresses an "average" tax rate.
Appropriation	A legal authorization granted by a legislative body (e.g., Board of County Commissioners) to incur obligations and make expenditures for specific purposes.
Assessed Value	The fair market value of property (real estate or personal), as determined by the County's Property Appraiser. The assessed value less any exemptions allowed by law is the "taxable value."
Balanced Budget	A budget in which estimated revenues and appropriations are equal.
Base Budget	Ongoing expense for personnel, contractual services, supplies, and the replacement of equipment required to maintain service levels previously authorized by the Board of County Commissioners.
Board of County Commissioners (BCC)	The legislative and governing body of a county. Also referred to as the "County Commission."
Bond	A certificate of debt containing a promise to pay a specified sum of money (called the face value or principal) at a specified date or dates in the future (called the maturity date) together with periodic interest at a specified rate. Bonds are typically used for long-term debt to pay for specific capital expenditures.
Bond Refinancing	The issuance of bonds to obtain better interest rates and/or bond conditions by paying off older bonds.

Budget

A comprehensive financial plan of operations embodying an estimate of proposed expenditures for a given period and the proposed means of financing them and specifying the type and level of services to be provided. Most local governments have two types of budgets -- the "Operating Budget" and the "Capital Improvement Budget."

Palm Beach County uses the following terms:

Tentative Budget: County Administrator's recommended budget.

Adopted Tentative Budget: Board's modification to the County Administrator's recommended budget. (Basis for first public hearing).

Final Budget: Board's modified budget at first public hearing. (Basis for second public hearing).

Approved Budget: Board-approved budget at second, and final public hearing.

Budget Amendment

An increase or decrease in revenues with a corresponding increase or decrease in appropriations within the same fund. The budgeted fund total is changed.

Budget Document

The official written statement which presents the proposed budget to the legislative body (e.g., County Commission).

Budget Message

A general discussion of the budget presented in writing as a part of or supplement to the budget document. The budget message explains principal budget issues against the background of financial experience in recent years and presents recommendations made by the County Administrator.

Budget Transfer

A transfer of appropriations or revenues between two or more accounts within the same fund. The budgeted fund total is not changed.

Capital Equipment

Equipment with a value in excess of \$750 and an expected life of more than one year; such as, automobiles, computers, and furniture.

Capital Improvement	Physical assets, constructed or purchased, that have a minimum useful life in excess of one year and a minimum cost of \$25,000. Capital improvements typically involve physical assets; such as, buildings, streets, water and sewage systems, and recreation facilities.
Capital Improvement Budget	A budget including those approved capital improvement projects contained in the first year of the Capital Improvement Program (CIP).
Capital Improvement Program (CIP)	A plan for capital expenditures to be incurred each year over a fixed period of years to meet anticipated capital needs. It sets forth each project or other contemplated expenditure in which the County is to have a part and specifies the full resources estimated to be available to finance the projected expenditures.
Capital Outlays	Expenditures which result in the acquisition of, or addition to, fixed assets; such as, buildings, land, and roads.
Capital Project Fund	A fund established to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by Proprietary or Trust Funds).
Comprehensive Plan	Required under Chapter 163 of the Florida Statutes, the Plan shall prescribe principles, guidelines, and standards for the orderly and balanced future economic, social, physical, environmental, and fiscal development of the County.
Contingency	A reserve of funds which are set aside to cover emergencies or unforeseen events that occur during the fiscal year; such as, new federal mandates, shortfalls in revenue, and unanticipated expenditures.
County	A political subdivision of the State which is empowered to levy and collect taxes and provide services to citizens within its boundaries.
County Budget Officer	Each Board of County Commissioners, pursuant to Florida Statutes, Section 129.025, may designate a county budget officer to carry out budget duties as set forth in Chapter 129. In Palm Beach County, the County Administrator has been designated the County Budget Officer.

County Officers	Independently elected officials including the Clerk of the Circuit Court, Property Appraiser, Sheriff, Supervisor of Elections, and Tax Collector. Also referred to as "Constitutional Officers".
Customer Focused Budgeting and Reporting	A performance based budget process which defines each department's mission, articulates program objectives in measurable terms, and establishes performance measures to track progress towards meeting those objectives. This method of reporting presents the operating budget in terms of major programs and primary services and first appeared countywide in the FY 1997 budget.
Debt Service	Payment of principal and interest related to long-term debt.
Debt Service Fund	A fund used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and payment of, general long-term debt principal and interest.
Deficit (Budget)	The excess of budgeted expenditures over estimated revenues and receipts.
Department	An organizational unit responsible for carrying out a major governmental function; such as, Public Safety or Water Utilities.
Dependent Taxing Districts	Taxing Districts that appear separately on the tax bill and are under County control, e.g., County Library and Fire MSTU.
Depreciation	Expiration in the service life of fixed assets attributable to wear and tear, deterioration, action of the physical elements, inadequacy, and obsolescence.
Encumbrance	An amount of money committed for the future payment for goods and services not yet received. Encumbrances result from the issuance of a purchase order, contract, or formal agreement.
Enterprise Fund	A fund established to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business. The intent is that the full cost of providing the goods or services be financed primarily through charges and fees, thus removing the expense from the tax rate. An example is Water and Sewer.
Exemption	A reduction to the assessed value of property. The most common exemption is the \$25,000 homestead exemption allowed if the owner uses the property as the principal residence. There are also exemptions for disability, government, and non-profit owned property.

Expenditures	The incurring of a liability, the payment of cash, or the transfer of property for the purpose of acquiring an asset or service or settling a loss.
Fiscal Year	Any period of 12 consecutive months designated as the budget year. The fiscal year used by the County, which is set by State Statute, begins October 1 and ends September 30 of the following calendar year. The fiscal year is designated by the date on which it ends. For example, October 1, 2000 to September 30, 2001 would be Fiscal Year 2001.
Fixed Assets	Assets of a long-term character which are intended to continue to be held or used; such as, land, buildings, improvements other than buildings, machinery, and equipment.
Franchise Fee	A fee levied on a public service corporation in return for granting a privilege or permitting the use of public property. These fees are usually passed on to the corporation's customers as a cost of doing business. Services subject to franchise fees include electricity and cable television.
Full-time Equivalent (F.T.E)	The number of approved positions equated to full-time basis (e.g., two half-time positions equal one full-time equivalent position).
Fund	An accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts, which is segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives, in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations.
Fund Balance	The excess of fund assets over fund liabilities. A negative fund balance is sometimes called a deficit.
General Fund	A fund containing revenues, such as property taxes, not designated by law for a special purpose. Some of the departments that are part of the General Fund include Purchasing, Employee Relations & Personnel, and OFMB.
Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)	Uniform minimum standards of, and guidelines for, financial accounting and reporting. They govern the form and content of the basic financial statements of an entity. GAAP encompass the conventions, rules, and procedures necessary to define accepted accounting practices at a particular time.

Goal	A long-range desirable result attained by achieving objectives designed to implement a strategy.
Grant	A contribution of assets (usually cash) by one governmental unit or other organization to another. Typically, these contributions are made to local governments from state and federal governments. Grants are usually made for specified purposes.
Half Cent Sales Tax	A state-shared revenue source relying on a percentage of net sales tax revenues (one-half of the fifth cent) remitted to the state. Eligible county governments receive a distribution based on population-based formulas. Use of this revenue is restricted to countywide tax relief or governmental programs; as well, as long-term debt obligations related to capital projects.
Homestead Exemption	A deduction from the assessed value of property permanently occupied by the owner in the State of Florida. The exemption is now \$25,000 for all property owners who qualify.
Impact Fee	A charge to a developer and /or owner/builder to offset the cost of providing capital facilities to meet growth demands. The County assesses impact fees for county owned capital facilities for parks, fire-rescue, library, law enforcement, public buildings, schools, and roads.
Independent Taxing Districts	Taxing districts that appear separately on the tax bill and are <u>not</u> under County control, e.g., F.I.N.D., Children Services.
Interfund Transfer	Movement of assets (usually cash) from one fund to another. Also referred to as "Transfers In/Out."
Intergovernmental Revenues	Revenues from other governments in the form of grants, entitlements, shared revenues, or payments in lieu of taxes.
Internal Service Fund	A fund established for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies on a cost reimbursement basis.
Lease-purchase Agreements	Contractual agreements which are termed "leases", but which in substance amount to purchase contracts for equipment and machinery.

Legally Adopted Budget	The total of the budgets of each County fund including budgeted transactions between funds.
Levy	To impose taxes, special assessments, or service charges for the support of County activities.
Liability	Debt or other legal obligations arising out of transactions in the past which must be liquidated, renewed, or refunded at some future date. The term does not include encumbrances.
Line-item	A specific item or group of similar items defined by detail in a unique account in the financial records. Revenue and expenditure justifications are reviewed, anticipated, and appropriated at this level.
Management Team	A “team” consisting of the County Administrator, Deputy County Administrator, the Assistant County Administrators, and Directors of major County Departments.
Mandate	Any responsibility, action, or procedure that is imposed by one sphere of government on another through constitutional, legislative, administrative, executive, or judicial action as a direct order or that is required as a condition of aid.
Millage Rate	Rate applied to taxable value to determine property taxes. A mill is 1/10th of a penny, or \$1.00 of tax for each \$1,000 of assessed value.
Municipal Services Benefit Unit (MSBU)	A special district created to provide for projects and/or services to a specifically defined area of the County and financed by a special assessment to only those citizens receiving the benefits of those projects or services.
Municipal Services Taxing Unit (MSTU)	A taxing district covering a segment of the unincorporated area of the County, with individual assessed values and millage rates, which provides municipal-type services; such as, fire-rescue or road and street improvements to residents of the area.
Municipality	A local government having governmental, corporate, and proprietary powers to enable it to conduct municipal government, perform municipal functions, and render municipal services.

Net Budget	The legally adopted budget less all interfund transfers and interdepartmental charges.
Non-Ad Valorem Assessments	Charges that are not based on property value, but are levied for specific services on each parcel of property. Examples include charges for solid waste disposal, lighting, drainage, and water.
Non-Ad Valorem Revenues	Revenues that are derived from a basis other than property value, e.g., Utility Tax, Gas Tax.
Non-Countywide Revenue	Revenue derived for unincorporated areas of the County, e.g., Franchise Fees.
Non-Countywide Expenditures	Expenditures for the benefit of the unincorporated areas of the County, e.g., Sheriff's Road Patrol, Zoning.
Non-Operating Expenditures	The costs of government services which are not directly attributable to a specific County program or operation. Examples include debt service obligations and contributions to Human Service organizations.
Non-Operating Revenues	The incomes received by the government which are not directly attributable to providing a service. An example is interest on investments.
Non-Tax Revenues	The revenue derived from non-tax sources, including licenses and permits, intergovernmental revenue, charges for service, fines and forfeitures, and various other miscellaneous revenues.
Objective	Something to be accomplished expressed in specific, well-defined and measurable terms, and achieved within a specific time frame.
Operating Budget	A budget for general expenditures; such as, salaries, utilities, and supplies.
Organization	A level of financial reporting and management responsibility under the County's financial system.
Performance Measures	Specific quantitative and qualitative measures of work performed.

Personal Services	Items of expenditures in the operating budget for salaries and wages paid for services performed by County employees; as well as; the incidental fringe benefit costs.
Property Tax	Taxes derived from all non-exempt real and tangible personal property located within the County. Property taxes are computed on the basis of multiplying the millage rate by the taxable value of real or personal property.
Proprietary Fund	A fund which operates similarly to the private sector and focuses on the measurement of net income.
Reserve	A specified amount of funds set aside for the purpose of meeting future expenses. Expenditures may not be charged directly to reserve accounts. A budget transfer establishing a new appropriation must first be approved by the Board of County Commissioners.
Retained Earnings	An equity account reflecting the accumulated earnings of an Enterprise or Internal Service Fund.
Revenue	Funds that the government receives as income. It includes such items as tax payments, fees from specific services, receipts from other governments, fines, forfeitures, grants, shared revenues, and interest income.
Revenue Bonds	Bonds usually sold to finance the construction of a project that will produce revenue for the government. The revenue is used to pay the principal and interest of the bond.
Rolled-back Rate	The millage rate which, exclusive of new construction, will provide the same property (ad valorem) tax revenue for each taxing entity as was levied during the prior year. The rolled-back rate accounts for changes in the market value of property and represents "no tax increase." The only source of additional tax revenue under the rolled-back rate is taxes levied upon new construction.
Service Level	Services or products which comprise the actual or expected output of a given program.
Single-Member District	A form of representation in which the residents of a District are represented by one County Commissioner voted into office by that District's residents.

Special Revenue Fund	A fund used to account for specific revenue sources (other than special assessments, expendable trusts, or major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.
Statute	A written law enacted by a duly organized and constituted legislative body.
Statutory Reserve	FS 129.01 (2)(b) requires revenues to be budgeted at 95% of reasonably anticipated receipts. Palm Beach County budgets a negative 5% Statutory Reserve to accomplish this.
Supplemental Requests	Departmental requests for additional funding in the budget year in order to increase or enhance existing service levels.
Tax Equivalent Revenue	Any revenue that can be used to reduce ad valorem funding requirements on a dollar for dollar basis (e.g., franchise fees, utility taxes).
Tax Rate	The amount of tax stated in terms of a unit of the tax base. For example, 7 mills equals 7 dollars per thousand of taxable value.
Tax Rate Limit	The maximum legal property tax rate at which a taxing authority may levy a tax. The limit may apply to taxes raised for a particular purpose or for general purposes.
Taxable Value	The value used for computing the ad valorem taxes levied against property. The taxable value is the "assessed value" less any exemptions allowed by law.
Taxes	Compulsory charges levied by a government for the purpose of financing services performed for the common benefit. This term does not include specific charges made against particular persons or property for current or permanent benefits such as special assessments. Neither does the term include charges for services rendered only to those paying such charges as, for example, sewer service charges.
Transfers In/Out	Amounts transferred from one fund to another to assist in financing the services of the recipient fund.

Trim Notice

The Florida Truth in Millage Law of 1980 requires a notice be sent annually to property taxpayers explaining any changes in the millage rate of each taxing authority from the prior year. The notice also includes the time and place of public hearings on proposed millage rates and is designed to keep the public informed about the taxing intentions of the various taxing authorities.

Trust and Agency Fund

A fund used to account for assets held by the County in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governments, and/or other funds.

Truth in Millage Law (TRIM)

A 1980 Florida law which changed the budget process for local taxing governments. It was designed to keep the public informed about the taxing intentions of the various taxing authorities.

Unincorporated Area

That portion of the County which is not within the boundaries of any municipality.

User (Fees) Charges

The payment of a fee for direct receipt of a public service by the party benefitting from the service.

Utility Tax

A tax levied by the County on the customers of various utilities; such as, electricity, telephone, metered or bottled gas, and water. The tax rate may be levied up to 10.0 percent of the sales price of such utility service or commodity.

Description of Revenues by Type

Current Ad Valorem Taxes

Property taxes are computed as a percentage of the taxable value of real property and personal property.

Licenses, Permits, and Other Taxes

Revenue derived from the issuance of local licenses, permits and other taxes. Licenses include both professional and occupational licenses; permits consist of building and various other permits; other taxes consist of user-type taxes, franchise fees, and delinquent ad valorem taxes.

Inter-Governmental Revenues

This group of accounts includes all revenues received from federal, state, and other local governmental sources in the form of grants, shared revenues, and payments-in-lieu-of-taxes.

Charges for Services

This series of accounts includes all revenues stemming from charges for current services excluding revenues of internal service funds.

Fines & Forfeitures

This group of accounts includes revenues received from fines and penalties imposed for the commission of statutory offenses, violations of lawful administrative rules and regulations, and for neglect of official duty. Forfeits include revenues resulting from confiscation of deposits or bonds held as performance guarantees.

Miscellaneous Revenue

Miscellaneous revenues consist of sources not otherwise provided for in the preceding categories. These include interest earnings, rents and royalties, special assessments, sale and compensation for loss of fixed assets, sale of surplus materials, and contributions from private sources.

Debt Proceeds

This type includes revenues received from bonds, loans, and certain lease-purchase agreements.

Balances Forward, Transfers and Other

Amounts received by the County which are not additions to the assets of the government as a whole, although they may be to the receiving fund. These items include inter-fund transfers and inter-fund reimbursements, except the receipts of an internal service fund. This category also includes fund balances carried over from the previous year.

Internal Service Fund Revenues

Those revenues derived from goods and services furnished by central service agencies of the County to other departments and funds.

Description of Expenditures by Object Category

Personal Services

Expense for salaries, wages, and related employee benefits provided for all persons employed by the County whether on full-time, part-time, temporary, or seasonal basis. Employee benefits include employer contributions to a retirement system, social security, life and health insurance, workers' compensation, unemployment compensation insurance, and any other similar direct employee benefits.

Operating Expenses

Includes expenditures for goods and services which primarily benefit the current period and are not defined as personal services or capital outlays. Examples include professional services, accounting and auditing, other contractual services, travel and per diem, communications, utilities, rentals and leases, repair and maintenance, promotional activities, office supplies, operating supplies, road material and supplies, books, publications, subscriptions, memberships, and other current charges not otherwise classified.

Capital Outlay

Outlays for the acquisition of or addition to fixed assets. This includes land, buildings, improvements other than buildings, machinery and equipment, and construction in progress.

Debt Service

Outlays for debt service purposes including principal, interest, and other debt service costs.

Grants and Aids

Includes all grants, subsidies, and contributions to other governmental agencies and private organizations excluding transfers to agencies within the same governmental entity.

Non-Operating

Includes all transfers between funds which do not represent operating expenditures including transfers between the Board of County Commissioners, the Constitutional Officers, and other taxing authorities. This category also includes all reserves.

Description of Expenditures by Activity Type

General Government

A major class of services provided by the legislative, judicial, and administrative branches of County government as a whole. This classification encompasses the Board of County Commissioners, administration (including central service staff departments), Auditing, Property Appraisal, Tax Collection, Finance, Legal, Planning, Judicial, Supervision of Elections, and various other general government services.

Public Safety

A major category of services provided by the County for the security of persons and property. This category includes law enforcement, fire control, detention and/or correction, protective inspections, emergency and disaster relief services, ambulance and rescue services, investigative autopsies, consumer affairs, and all other costs primarily related to public safety.

Physical Environment and Utilities

The cost of services provided by the County for the primary purpose of achieving a satisfactory living environment by controlling and utilizing elements of the environment. Services include water and sewage, mosquito and aquatic plant control, sand transfer and beach restoration, soil conservation and agriculture, and all other services related to the physical environment.

Transportation

Costs of services provided by the County for the safe and adequate flow of vehicles, travelers, and pedestrians. This category includes the County Transportation Trust, Transportation Authority, Department of Airports, and various funds associated with the construction and maintenance of roads within the County Road Program.

Economic Environment

The cost of providing services which develop and improve the economic condition of the community and its citizens. Services included are industry development, veterans services, housing and community development, and all other costs primarily related to economic environment.

Health and Human Services

The cost of providing services for the care, treatment, and control of human illness, injury or handicap, and for the welfare of the community as a whole and its individuals. Expenditures classified under this function include hospital services, health care, animal regulation, homes for the infirm, mental health, welfare, retardation, and other human services.

Culture and Recreation

The cost of providing and maintaining cultural and recreational facilities and activities for the benefit of citizens and visitors. This category includes libraries, parks and related programs, cultural services, special events and special recreational facilities.

Internal Services

Those expenses incurred exclusively by internal service funds in providing goods and services to user departments and agencies. This category includes fleet management, employee health insurance, casualty self-insurance, workers' compensation, information system services, and graphics.

Transfers, Reserves and Other

This is a basic account category to provide for disbursements which are not classified as expenditures. Included in this group are inter-fund transfers, reserves, redemption of long and short-term debts, and transfers between the Board of County Commissioners and Constitutional Officers.

Budget Preparation Calendar FY 2001

<u>Date</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Participants</u>
October 1 - December 1	Update CIE/Tax Requirements and calculate adjusted budget	OFMB
January 22	SWA Disposal Fee budget estimates due	OFMB Solid Waste Authority
February 4	Distribution of Budget Instructions Manual covering operating budgets and capital budget and the related forms/printouts to Departments and Agencies	OFMB
February 7 - March 24	Development of Departmental estimates for current year and budget requests for subsequent year (revenues and operating expenditures)	Departments/Divisions
February 7 - March 10	Development of Non-Departmental revenue estimates for current year and projections for subsequent year	OFMB
February 8 - February 10	Line item budget data input training sessions	OFMB Department/Divisions
March 10 - March 24	Submission of Departmental operating budget requests and CIE projections (Forms 400 & 401) to OFMB (including on-line input by Departments): - Department Group 1 - due March 10 - Department Group 2 - due March 17 - Department Group 3 - due March 24	Departments/Divisions
March 10 - March 24	Forwarding of specific requests to proper Departments for technical review: - data processing requests to ISS - facility improvement requests to Facility Management - telephone requests to Communications Division - new vehicle requests to Fleet Management Div.	OFMB

March 17 - April 7	Review and analysis of program summaries and budget requests/recommendation of funding levels	OFMB
April 3	Submission of Capital Project Proposals for the Six Year Period FY 2001 through FY 2006	Departments/Divisions
April 17 - May 1	Calculation of tax requirements & gross budget and completion of overall budget review	OFMB
May 1	Submission of Constitutional Officers' budget requests	Sheriff Clerk of Courts Supervisor of Elections
May 4 - May 5	Meetings with Management Team to discuss and finalize budget strategies	County Administrator Management Team
May 30 and May 31	BOARD WORKSHOPS - Discussion of budget strategies	BCC County Administrator Departments/Divisions
May 31	Estimate of assessed property value provided to the Board (F.S. 200.065 (7))	Property Appraiser
May 31	Submission of Property Appraiser's budget request: -to State Department of Revenue -to BCC. (F.S. 195.087 (1)(a))	Property Appraiser
June 1 - June 13	Completion of draft "Tentative Budget" document	OFMB
June 14 - June 21	OFMB review of draft Tentative Budget document	OFMB
June 23	Submission of draft Tentative Budget document to County Administrator	OFMB
June 29	Submission of Tentative Budget to Board by the County Budget Officer (County Administrator) (F.S. 129.03 (3))	County Administrator OFMB
July 1	Certification of taxable property values to Board (F.S. 193.023 (1); 200.065 (11))	Property Appraiser

July 5 and July 6	BOARD WORKSHOPS - Recommended Tentative budget and tentative millage, including the Proposed Six Year Capital Improvements Program	BCC County Administrator Management Team OFMB Departments/Divisions Constitutional Officers
July 10 - July 21	Development of approved equipment list for upcoming fiscal year	OFMB
July 17	Tentative budget amendments to Property Appraiser's budget from Department of Revenue: -to Property Appraiser -to BCC (F.S. 195.087 (1)(a))	Dept. of Revenue
July 18	BOARD MEETING - Setting of Tentative Millage for Certification to Property Appraiser	BCC OFMB
July 19 - August 20	Summarize Board directions during Workshops into an "Adopted Tentative" Budget for First Public Hearing	OFMB
July 21	Notification to Property Appraiser of proposed millage rate, rolled back rate, and date, time and place of First Public Hearing (F.S. 200.065 (2)(b))	OFMB
August 1	Submission of Tax Collector's budget request: -to State Department of Revenue -to BCC (F.S. 195.087 (2))	Tax Collector
August 7	Last date to submit request for carry-forward funding	Departments/Divisions
August 15	Property Appraiser's budget: -BCC comment period ends -Final budget amendments from Department of Revenue (F.S. 195.087 (1)(a))	BCC OFMB Property Appraiser Dept. of Revenue
August 21	Mailing of Notices of Proposed Property Taxes and First Public Hearing Date (i.e. "TRIM" Notice) (F.S. 200.065 (2)(b))	Property Appraiser
September 7 (7:00 p.m.)	FIRST PUBLIC HEARING - Adopt proposed millage and amended tentative budget.	BCC County Administrator

	(F.S. 200.065 (2)(c))	OFMB
September 15	Submission to newspaper of advertisements of Second Public Hearing and Budget Summary Statement	OFMB
September 15	Submission of approved equipment list for upcoming fiscal year to Purchasing and ISS	OFMB
September 18	Publication of newspaper advertisements of Second Public Hearing and Budget Summary Statement (F.S. 129.03 (3)(b); 200.065 (2)(d) and (3)(l))	OFMB
September 21 (7:00 p.m.)	SECOND PUBLIC HEARING - Adopt final millage and budget (F.S. 200.065 (2)(d))	BCC County Administrator OFMB
September 25	Submission of approved millage levy resolution and budget to Property Appraiser, Tax Collector, and Department of Revenue (F.S. 200.065 (4))	OFMB
September 27	Submission of additional approved equipment list for upcoming fiscal year to Purchasing and ISS	OFMB
October 1	Beginning of new fiscal year	
N/A	Certification of final taxable values (F.S. 200.065 (5))	Property Appraiser
N/A	Adjustment to adopted millage rate (if greater than +/- 3%) (F.S. 200.065 (5))	OFMB
October 1 - November 8	Update and print adopted Budget Documents	OFMB
October 1	Certification of Compliance submitted to Department of Revenue (F.S. 200.068)	OFMB
December 3	Submission of Budget Documents to GFOA Awards Program	OFMB





**Palm Beach County
Board of County Commissioners**

Warren H. Newell, Chairman

Carol A. Roberts, Vice Chair

Karen T. Marcus

Mary McCarty

Burt Aaronson

Tony Masilotti

Addie L. Greene

County Administrator

Robert Weisman